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Isaac Deutscher
Soviet Common Market

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J. P. W. Mallalieu
Profile of Notting Hill

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David Drew
Handel Regained

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The Million Minds of Mr Cousins

MORE nonsense has been talked about Frank Cousins in the last week than in all the four years since he suddenly emerged as a new and powerful personality in the Labour movement. But it is impossible to understand the present position in the Labour Party in terms of press melodrama – or to appreciate the dilemma in which Mr Cousins was placed by the publication of Labour's new nuclear policy on the eve of his union's conference. That policy was a hurried compromise, prompted by two facts. The first was the clear drift of opinion in the trade unions – coming later than the shift in the constituency parties, but moving in the same direction – towards the policies advocated by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The decision of the Municipal Workers was a shock: but the real anxiety was about the attitude of the Transport Workers, the Railwaymen, and to a lesser extent, the Mineworkers – all of them meeting this week. The second was the imminence of the general election. In these circumstances, a majority of the Labour executive and of the General Council of the TUC agreed upon a new formula. But that formula did not satisfy the minority: some members of both the Labour executive and the TUC made verbal objections, while others voted against it.

These are genuine disagreements. The Labour Party is less fortunate than the Tories because it conducts such discussions in a glare of publicity – which may be electorally damaging, but cannot be suppressed. Indeed, the history of the party since 1950 shows that any attempt to cover up deep differences of opinion – or, what is worse, to put down dissenters by disciplinary action or by using the block vote – leads to more bitterness and future trouble. In a sense, the present difficulties about nuclear disarmament stem both from the decisions about British and, later, German rearmament, and the rough methods used to get those decisions accepted.

This is the context in which Mr Cousins had to make up his mind about the advice he should give to his members at Douglas. If he now appears to be the central figure in this controversy it is because so much hinges upon the million votes that he casts on behalf of his members at Labour conferences – and because he takes that responsibility seriously. He believes in democratic decisions: unlike his predecessors, he does not use his great authority to impose his personal opinions. Politically, and industrially, he tries to represent the attitudes of his huge membership – and to see that its general will is properly considered. That is why Mr Cousins sometimes appears to be indecisive. Because he has to balance the views of his members against wider national considerations, he finds himself caught between two loyalties.

This is what has happened about nuclear policy. Should Mr Cousins ask his union to endorse a policy which he considers unsatisfactory in order to achieve symbolic unity when an election is at hand? Or should he try again to have that policy amended, backed by the votes of his members? In choosing the latter course he will be accused of trouble-making, and not for the first time. But, for better or worse, that is the way that policy is made in federal bodies such as the Labour Party and the TUC. The difference between this and previous policy debates lies in the fact that one of the great power centres in the movement – the Transport Workers – is no longer automatically geared to the official line. This may make Mr Cousins the natural target for criticism, but it also makes policy a matter for genuine discussion rather than for foreclosed deals between a few men of power.

Comments on the Week's News

The Printing Dispute

Despite several meetings between employers and unions under Ministry of Labour auspices, and despite Natsopa's agreement to the pooling of such stocks of printers' ink as were already in the possession of the national dailies, the printing dispute seemed at mid-week no nearer solution. Indeed, as far as the main stoppage is concerned, the PKTF and the Master Printers' Federation both seemed to be too firmly entrenched in their original positions to offer much prospect of early negotiations. The dispute with the printers' ink manufacturers is a rather different matter. Both sides appear to be using this small but vital section of the industry for tactical purposes. It may be doubted whether the printers' ink manufacturers would ever have issued the notices which precipitated this particular stoppage, had they not believed that the Master Printers' Federation would not be averse to the public irritation caused by a stoppage of national newspapers – or to the embarrassment caused to Mr Briginshaw if a new section of his membership were unexpectedly to lose their wage-packets. On the other side, Mr Briginshaw clearly believes, and not altogether without reason, that he can enlist the sympathy of the national newspapers (threatened with a stoppage which is widely recognised not to be primarily his fault) in the unions' efforts to secure a favourable settlement of the wider dispute. He is thus behaving with considerable tactical moderation in his dispute with the ink manufacturers and, indeed, is doing all he can to ensure that his members in the national newspaper offices remain at work, and so are in a position to provide financial help for their workless brothers.

Meanwhile, as magazines and provincial papers progressively close down, tension is increasing in those offices where arrangements have been made to produce 'black' editions. The NUJ has bitterly, and rightly, complained of the victimisation of journalists who, as trade unionists, refuse to co-operate in strike-breaking. A regrettable corollary of this is the attempt by some Labour-controlled councils to exclude the press from their proceedings – and in at least one case to interfere with the distribution of papers. Whatever individual councillors, in their private capacity as trade unionists, may think of strike-breaking – and whatever industrial action their unions may legitimately decree in support of the printing unions – discrimination inside the council chamber between the merits of different newspapers is a gross infringement of press freedom and a precedent which could be terribly dangerous for the Labour movement.

This journal continues to be printed, with full union approval, in a trade union house which is not involved in the dispute.

Warnings in Africa

Sir Roy Welensky's visit here is untimely. The object of the recent parliamentary discussions over the appointment of a commission of inquiry has been to discover the best means of informing the British parliament before it has to fulfil its responsibilities towards Central Africa. It would be most improper for the British government to use Welensky to influence the Opposition to change its view that such a commission should be composed solely of British members of parliament. Moreover, it is now clear that not only is Sir Roy Welensky unrepresentative of the African masses in Central Africa, but also that he has lost the confidence of many intelligent Europeans. This is particularly evident in the support given to Garfield Todd's new Central African Party; nor can that British government claim to represent all Conservative thought. The Bow Group's intelligent memorandum on Central Africa is essentially based on the principle that successful government there must be founded on the consent of the community and that an African must be considered equal in the community with a European. Taken together with the strong misgivings voiced by the churches, the publication of these young Conservatives' criticism of government policy must surely convince ministers of the widespread doubts felt about their Central African policy in all sections of the community, even amongst their own supporters. The issue in Africa is rapidly becoming narrowed between those who believe that the African is essentially a citizen with equal rights and those who regard the African as a 'child', a 'ward' or an inferior incapable of determining his own future. If the British government and Sir Roy Welensky want to recognise the dangers which result from taking the latter view, they have only to look at the position of Mr Michael Blundell in Kenya. It may seem regrettable that Tom Mboys and his African followers are not even prepared to discuss Kenya's future with Mr Blundell and his New Kenya Group. What cannot be escaped is that Mr Blundell has so often actively frustrated African political claims that even when he appears to turn over a new leaf he is no longer trusted.

The Pakistan Times

Official cynicism could scarcely go further than in the Pakistan government's treatment of Progressive Papers Limited (Lahore), which publishes the *Pakistan Times* (an English daily), *Imroz* (an Urdu daily) and the weekly journal *Lail-o-Nihar*. On 23 March, the Minister of Information stated that General Ayub Khan's government intended to review all laws affecting the press 'with a view to insuring its freedom'. Three weeks later the government, under a special ordinance passed to suit the occasion, took over Progressive Papers Ltd, dissolved its board of directors, and handed over the control and management of the papers to Mr Mohammad Sarfraz (until recently Deputy Secretary-General of the Baghdad Pact). This arbitrary procedure was defended on the ground that these papers were published 'with the aid of funds from foreign sources'. The premises of the Progressive Papers were searched; so was the house of Mian Iftikharuddin, one of the founders of the National Awami Party and chairman of the company. Judging from the evasive statement issued on 30 April, no incriminating evidence was discovered. Instead of giving details of the funds allegedly drawn from foreign sources, it said that the previous management 'was in the hands of persons some of whom had contact with certain foreign sources from whom they received policy guidance and financial assistance directly or by indirect methods'. It added that there was 'an objectionable innuendo' in these people's writings 'which even if it was not discernible in any single article, was, in its cumulative influence on the minds of its readers, meant to engender subversion'. The next step was to announce that the shares of the chairman and his son are to be put up for auction. No specific charges have been brought against anybody belonging to the previous management in any duly constituted court of law. 'Critic' suggested in this journal soon after the take-over act that the real sin of these papers was that they advocated progressive policies. This judgment now seems confirmed.

The Glass and Concrete Wen

The government and the LCC are now thoroughly frightened by the enormous concentration of offices in central London. Each day nearly 1.5 million people come to work in the area bounded by the main line termini. New offices being built and soon to be started will add more than 100,000 to this figure. In 1957 the LCC belatedly reduced the ratio of usable floor space to site area in new permissions to be granted, but the important damage had then been done. Now, while the government confesses to being 'worried', the LCC planning committee strives, as its report to the last council meeting shows, to discover some ingenious planning device for restricting further office growth. Property speculators, urged on by the prospect of a quick capital profit of at least 30 per cent, show greater ingenuity in taking maximum advantage of existing use and zoning rights in redeveloping war damaged areas and old buildings. As site values rise so residential population declines, industry moves out in search of cheaper buildings, and the glass and concrete boxes which dominate the City and West End spread out to Hammersmith and even beyond. Within the context of *laissez-faire* capitalism and government planning-by-exhortation there is little or nothing the LCC can do. The pass has been sold, and the planning disasters of the 1950s will take very many years and many more million pounds to put right.

'Justice' and the Rule of Law

'Justice', the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, is pledged to uphold 'the principles of justice and the right to a fair trial . . . without regard to considerations of party or creed, or the political character of the governments whose actions may be under review'. There is splendid scope for this vigorous organisation with its growing agenda, and it needs members and funds. In its second annual report, it records that it has been a disastrous year for the rule of law in many parts of the world, particularly where democratic governments have been replaced by military dictatorships 'with all the loss of liberty

NEW STATESMAN Sales

The average number of copies of the NEW STATESMAN *sold each week during the six-month period January–June* 1959 *amounted to* **80,744.**

This is the highest sales figure since 1951, *when the price of the paper was increased from sixpence to ninepence.*

and the vindictive trials that such changes involve'. Accordingly, Justice representatives have been busy in many countries: there is little doubt, for example, that the course of the South African treason trials has been influenced by the observers whom Justice has sent from this country. Nor is there any lack of interest at home for this society of expert watchdogs. The law of England is still capable of acts and omissions which cry out, unheeded, for redress; and prominent among them are the numerous cases involving contempt of court, the anomalous maximum penalties still laid down for most offences, the law's strange preoccupation with the criminal to the exclusion of his victim, and the lack of any right of appeal in *habeas corpus* applications. In two years Justice has been able to show that apathy and prejudice in legal matters can best be exposed by lawyers.

Reform in the City?

The City, having got itself into the headlines, the public has become curious and the Labour Party has begun to scent a promising election issue. The City for its part is becoming reluctantly aware of a new need to defend itself, to dispense with its convenient cloak of mystery and to explain to the man in the street, if it can, just what it does and how it does it. It is an opportune moment for the Stock Exchange to be electing itself a new chairman. The job is no sinecure. Indeed Stock Exchange members can become incredibly starchy over the conduct of their corporate affairs. Moreover, as the chairman is elected by his fellows, he must also respect their prejudices and represent their everyday interests. No radical is ever elected; the best hope is that the man chosen at a time when change is badly needed will not be instinctively opposed to it. Sir John Braithwaite, who has just retired after ten years in office, was not a pushful man, yet circumstances helped him to achieve a good deal – a public gallery in the Stock Exchange, an advertising agency to handle its account, a film about its work – small innovations perhaps, yet signs of a fundamental change of attitude; most people in the City now expect the Stock Exchange not only to undertake a number of overdue internal reforms but to adopt a somewhat more socially responsible and quizzical attitude towards its work. The new chairman, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, brings two useful qualifications to a difficult job – familiarity with its problems and considerable personal charm. It would be unwise, however, to expect fundamental changes. Reform undertaken from within will usually proceed at the pace of the most conservative member, and the Stock Exchange is as reliable a touchstone as any for the English knack of accepting reform the moment before revolution becomes inevitable.

News from Our Own Correspondents

Jakarta

Sukarno's Return

A Correspondent in Jakarta writes: President Sukarno returned last week to a very rocky ship of state in Jakarta and at once took over the wheel. When he left Indonesia two months ago, his Cabinet's proposal to re-adopt the 1945 constitution seemed certain of a majority in the Constituent Assembly. But this did not happen. The two Muslim parties, the Masjumi and the Nandatul Ulama, voted against it. The President himself has now decided on the 1945 constitution, which means a presidential cabinet responsible to the People's Congress and beyond the reach of parliament. Having failed to get this by a majority vote in the Assembly, he has now obtained it by a presidential decree and dismissed the Constitutional Assembly.

Sukarno has often expressed disatisfaction with the present form of western parliamentary democracy, maintaining that, for Indonesia at least, the opposition parties have merely been content with destructive opposition to the government in power, always waiting for the opportunity to bring it down so that they may have a chance to rule. In November 1956 he suggested that the parties be buried; then in February 1957 he introduced his '*konsepsi*'. In this he recommended that the four major parties be represented in a Cabinet. This was rejected because of opposition to the Communist Party (PKI); but his other proposal in the formulation of 'guided democracy', the National Council, was adopted. This advisory body to the Cabinet ir organised on functional group lines and is chaired by the President himself – it also includes the Armed Forces chiefs of staff.

A word on the position of the PKI. Under the 'functional group' proposal, it stands to gain more than most of the other parties because of its better discipline. For instance the largest and most powerful of the trade unions is Communist dominated; and the other functional groups with Communist tendencies can be expected to remain close to the party. Contrast this with the present attempts by the Islamic trade union to break away from the Masjumi and form its own party. The PKI may indeed lose some of its previous power, especially as 35 seats in parliament are to be reserved for the armed forces. But until new elections are held and two new laws – concerning (a) the rationalization of the parties and (b) electoral procedure – are introduced, the actual position of the parties under the proposed change will not be clear. The return to the 1945 constitution has in any case been strongly supported by the PKI. In fact, its recent actions have been hard to fault – despite a *New York Times* report of disturbances in Central Java. Had there really been any such trouble, the other parties, particularly the Masjumi, would have welcomed it for its propaganda value, and it is hard to see how it could have been kept out of the Jakarta press. The PKI is strong in Central and East Java and has at present no reason to cause trouble.

So far, no-one has taken the trouble seriously to analyse Communist policy or prospects in Indonesia. It is unlikely that the PKI will have a chance to govern in the near future because of the strong hold which Islam has in such areas as West Java and Central and Northern Sumatra. But unless the Masjumi alters its policy to accord with the times, there is no reason why some other party should not displace it even in the areas mentioned – maybe the PKI will make a serious effort before long. For the present, Sukarno seems to think that he can control the Communists and much depends on him now. He returns home as the saviour of his country, as the only man capable of getting Indonesia out of her present *impasse*. He will need economic planning as well as political strategy if Indonesia is to achieve her much needed stability.

Paris

Washington and Algeria

Our Paris Correspondent writes: The recent statement made in Paris by Mr George V. Allen, the director of the United States Information Service, on the 'support of the American government for the French policy in Algeria', is certainly a considerable success for General de Gaulle. Even if his words are not immediately followed by deeds (the French have demanded the expulsion of FLN representatives from the US and the banning of pro-Algerian propaganda in the American press and on TV), the Gaullists are right to claim that the tough line they are taking towards France's allies is beginning to produce results. After all, neither M. Bourgès-Maunoury nor M. Gaillard – both of them unswervingly loyal to Washington – was ever able to get the slightest gesture of solidarity from the US, while de Gaulle, who is giving General Norstad so much trouble, can parade this American endorsement of his Algerian policy.

All the same, in the very week that Mr Allen was making his speech at the Sorbonne, three things happened which made a sane solution of the Algerian war seem even more distant. The first is a communiqué published by French army HQ after a battle in the suburbs of Bone. It began with this sentence: 'In order to assist the campaign for negotiation now being launched in metropolitan France by the traditional allies of the FLN a commando sent from Tunisia has attacked Bone'. This is the first time since the beginning of the war that the military have introduced a political comment of this kind into an operational report. That such a document could be published and circulated by the French authorities is enough to prove that the army leaders – and not the self-styled liberals around de Gaulle – are dictating the Algerian policy. The second incident concerns the affair of *La Gangrene*. This little book of testimony about the torture of Algerian students in France is an extract from a formal complaint in the courts – complete with dates, places and names – which is still under official investigation. Yet this book has been seized, and M. Debré has declared in the Senate that it 'is a falsehood fabricated by two members of the Communist Party'. No proof was offered to support this smear but – naturally in view of the circumstances in which it was made – it served as a direct and unwarrantable interference in the judicial inquiry into the allegations contained in *La Gangrene*.

Finally, there was the attack on M. Servan-Schreiber, editor of *L'Express* and author of *Lieutenant in Algeria*. On 26 June he organised a public meeting in Lyons – one of a series being held in various parts of France – at which he intended to explain his opposition to the Algerian war. Ten minutes after the meeting started a group of 80 thugs, armed with batons, rushed the platform. In the fight that followed M. Servan-Schreiber was injured; other casualties included a professor at the University of Lyons and M. Fournier, a leader of the wartime Gaullist movement. French newspapers have reported that a certain Louis Thomas, president of the Association of Veterans of the Indo-China War, openly claims the credit for the attack. But the police have shown no enthusiasm for investigating the part played by M. Thomas, and it seems that the government is quite happy to turn a blind eye to disruptive violence – so long as it is directed against anyone who speaks out openly for peace in Algeria.

These three incidents suggest that the carefully promoted theory that de Gaulle is seeking peace in Algeria is an illusion. Even the left-wing Gaullists

are compelled to keep silent about the supposedly 'liberal' intentions of the government. France is committed to the war – with all that this involves – as firmly as it ever was under the Fourth Republic. But the Americans seem committed to the illusion, rather than to the reality. Washington has always been uneasy about the Algerian war, and nothing has happened that would justify a decision to support it at this stage. Someone must have persuaded the State Department that de Gaulle is genuinely seeking peace, and that this is therefore an opportune moment to give him the backing that was withheld from his predecessors. This is a serious error of judgment, not least because it weakens the position of all those in France who stand for a decent settlement.

Kampala

Trouble in Uganda

The Rt. Hon. John Dugdale, MP, writes: Last month African police, led by British officers, fired on a crowd of some 500 men, women and children, singing, dancing and watching a wrestling match on an open space in Kampala. None were killed, but 14 were wounded, and one woman whom I saw in hospital an hour afterwards, was having a blood transfusion to save her life. According to eye-witnesses, the police did not read the riot act before firing. The witnesses may not be right, but since the Secretary of State has not held a public inquiry no one can gainsay them.

Why did this happen? There are in Uganda some 50,000 Indians living among 5½ million Africans. The great majority of the Indians are traders, ranging from big wholesale coffee and cotton merchants to small village shopkeepers. Some of them have been in Uganda only a short time, but the majority either came over many years ago or have been born in Uganda. Up till lately, they have had almost a free run, since Africans had neither the skill nor the capital to go into trade themselves.

Recently, however, a movement started among Africans, and particularly among the Baganda – inhabitants of the Buganda Protectorate ruled by the Kabaka – to boycott Indian shops. The reason for the boycott was partly economic and partly political. The economic reason – to get trade into their own hands – is frankly indefensible. If Africans want to trade, there is nothing to prevent them doing so, though, as a matter of fact, the government has not given them the help that it should to obtain credit. The political reason is far more justifiable. A 'constituent assembly' has been set up by the Governor to study changes in the composition and powers of the Legislative and Executive Councils. One of its terms of reference is 'to devise ways and means of giving adequate representation to minorities'. This is strongly opposed by the leaders of the boycott, who have said they will continue it until the terms of reference are altered.

At first sight, the government's requirements may seem reasonable. The most remarkable thing I learnt in Uganda, however, is that generally speaking there is little, if any, desire among Indians themselves for special representation, so long as they can become full citizens of Uganda with the same rights as the African majority. Why then give them this special representation? One look across the frontier shows the answer only too clearly. If Indians in Uganda do not need separate representation, why should Indians – and Europeans – in Kenya need it?

And so, instead of dropping the inquiry into separate representation and removing the only justifiable reason for the boycott, the government decided to arrest the leaders of the Uganda Freedom Movement who started it – under a special regulation demanding that they should, 'show cause why they should not be deported' At the same time, it has banned any meetings of more than 250 people in Buganda without special permission, whether or not the meetings are political.

The one big rival to the Uganda Freedom Movement today is the Uganda National Congress, lead by Joseph Kiwanuka. It is against the boycott, but, like the Freedom Movement, opposed to separate representation for Indians. Though the government does not like it very much, it considers it a lesser of two evils, even though it has a representative in Cairo and is said to be financed, in the main, by Nasser.

Fleet Street

The Mirror of Opinion

As Dr Johnson remarked, the knowledge that you are going to be hung next day must have a marvellous effect in clearing the mind. This seems to work in Fleet Street too. At any rate I have found more people anxious to talk about the influence and power of newspapers during the last few days than for a long time. I remarked last week that the new Northcliffe biography confirmed what the historical evidence has already made clear, that is, that the control of great newspaper circulations, although pleasant and profitable, does not, in fact, bring with it power of the kind that early press lords imagined and that many people have feared. One of the letters I have received suggests that whatever others may have thought Northcliffe himself had no illusions on this subject – in his rational moments. He once remarked to my correspondent that 'a popular newspaper could amplify a trend, but any attempt to reverse it would merely damage the newspaper'.

I think this is certainly true. It seems pretty certain that mass-circulation newspapers cannot change public opinion – it is highly improbable, for instance, that the *Daily Mirror*'s condemnation of the Suez attack changed the opinion of any of the several millions of its readers who were much less clear-headed about the business than it was itself. It is also doubtful whether they can create a public opinion on political matters in which their readers have formed no opinion of their own – though they may sometimes be able to do so if they unearth facts that disturb their readers emotionally or shock them into an awareness of something they did not previously know. Since they cannot reverse opinion, and can only very rarely form it, I think they can only secure power by marching with the crowd; they must go in the same direction as the mass. This is not power in the sense that some press peers have hankered after it. But it is power of a sort.

How effective this limited press power can be in the field of public affairs is a matter of opinion. One of my correspondents, whose opinion on such matters I regard highly since he knows as much about the popular press as any man living, suggests that, in the case of the *Daily Mirror*, it is at times very effective because the *Mirror* realises 'when it is possible to exert it and when not'. The political power of the *Mirror*'s nearest rival in popular favour, the *Daily Express*, he considers to be negligible, because 'it is usually trying to attain ends that are either unattainable or unattainable

by newspaper pressure'. I think there is a good deal in this. It is, indeed, one of the most curious of facts that Lord Beaverbrook, who was in his day one of the most successful manipulators of political power as a private individual precisely because he realised what kind of pressures in what place would produce which kind of result, has always failed to come to terms with the limitations of the power that can be exercised through his newspaper. He has failed again and again as a press peer because he has insisted on making the kind of misjudgments in *Realpolitik* of which the earlier Max Aitken was never guilty.

This correspondent also suggests that the extent and the limitations of popular press power can to some extent be seen from the results of the last four elections – press power as exercised according to the *Mirror* technique that is. In 1945, he suggests, Labour was bound to win whatever the press line up in its favour or against it, 'but its majority was substantially increased by *Mirror* support in that election. In 1950 the *Mirror* probably just got Labour in. In 1951 and 1955 the Conservatives were in – whatever any newspaper might do'. I doubt whether all good political judges would wholly accept even this fairly moderate assessment of the *Mirror*'s political power, which gives it a decisive electoral role in conditions such as those of 1950 when the electoral balance is very even, an important amplifying one when there is an important swing to Labour anyway, as in 1945, and little or none when the swing is with the Conservatives. Personally I think there may be something in it. If so then the *Mirror* could be of considerable significance in the forthcoming general election! For all the evidence suggests a pretty even balance of strength between the two parties – a 1950 situation.

As to power in other directions, I would agree with this same correspondent that the popular press – he quotes the *Mirror* particularly since that is what he is writing about but I would include others – has had a good deal of influence over the last 30 years on the popular attitude to sex, to coloured people and to the position of women in the community, and has helped to bring about a more generous attitude to young men and women than used to be usual. He adds that he would agree, however, that in such wide fields its influence can, of course, only be one factor in the prevailing climate of opinion and unlikely to have been decisive in any opinion, although more important in some than in others. I think this is a pretty fair assessment. I would add one other power which it seems to me the popular press exercises: the power of a minefield through which authority large and small must walk with care less by some ill-advised act it triggers off an explosion.

'This seems to me a particularly important power in any society in which centralised authority is on the increase, as it is in all modern industrialised societies. It is one very different from what Sir William Haley once described as the 'formative and interpretative power' of the serious newspapers of opinion, a power exercised, he considered, through their ability to inform not so much the general public as their representatives in parliament and elsewhere in a host of matters on which private sources of opinion are not available, or are small. But it is in its way a not less important one. It is one whose value needs thinking about a good deal when there is a danger of a newspaper stoppage. The press is an industry like any other. But without making extravagant claims, and despite all its defects, it is also the instrument of a form of power that belongs not to its proprietors or editors but to its readers.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS

Communism's Common Market

This is the second of two articles by Isaac Deutscher on planning in the Communist bloc.

Since last summer the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which supervises trade relations between the Communist states, has entered a new and more exalted phase of its career. It has held three prolonged sessions in the course of 11 months, while previously one session a year was thought to be enough. The machinery and scope of the Council has been further expanded.

This is not to say that the conference of the party leaders, which, in May 1958, sought to define the prerogatives of the Council, has given any clear cut answer to the problem posed before it. The party leaders tried to reconcile the conflicting views. Mr Krushchev, in particular, refused to commit himself too strongly, much though his intellectual advisers may have pressed him for a decision. The issue is one of the greatest delicacy and complexity. However attractive the argument for the merger of the whole of eastern Europe into a single economic entity, and for its 'organic' link-up with the USSR, may be to 'advanced' circles in Moscow, official policy must take into consideration the national susceptibilities of the east Europeans. It might be too dangerous to press the latter for a virtual surrender of national sovereignties, be it only in the economic field, so soon after all the insults and injuries inflicted on their patriotic sentiments and after national sovereignty had more or less spontaneously reasserted itself within the Communist framework. In addition, the 'international division of labour' and the ways and means of achieving it are still novelties; and cautious minds prefer to move warily over untrodden ground.

A survey of the Council's work in the last year indicates, nevertheless, that slowly and gradually the Council is developing into something like an international planning authority. True, Moscow has reaffirmed that the member states of the Council have the right to veto any decision taken by it. But the party leaders have also jointly and emphatically instructed the Council to conduct its work with an eye to the overriding needs of the 'international division of labour' and to carry that division into new fields of the economy. For the first time Soviet production, too, is being adjusted to the Council's east European plans; and China's connection with the Council has grown closer. What appears to be coming into existence is not merely a Communist 'common market', but an organization designed to pool, distribute, and develop jointly the resources of the USSR and eastern Europe, and eventually of the entire Soviet bloc

A few examples may illustrate the kind of work on which the Council is engaged. Under the new arrangements Czechoslovakia is to concentrate on the output and export of heavy lorries and tractors, while East Germany is to make only the lighter types. Both countries are to produce enough sugar refineries to satisfy the needs of the USSR and eastern Europe. The output of certain high quality steels and of certain types of rolling mills is to be confined to East Germany, while the USSR and Czechoslavakia are to specialize in other types of mills. The USSR and Rumania are to be East Europe's chief suppliers of oil drilling and petrol refining machinery. Certain types of excavators for open-cast mining are to be made only in Germany and Czechoslovakia, and others only in Russia. Machine tools for ball-bearing plants are to be standardised; the Russians are to produce 55 types of tools, the Germans 40, the Poles 12, and the Czechs will provide only 10. To avoid overlapping, all new investment in engineering is henceforth to be cleared through the Council's appropriate branch commissions.

The following items show another aspect of the Council's activity: the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are beginning to build jointly an oil pipe from the Volga region to central Europe. Germans, Czechs, Poles, and Rumanians are to construct a mammoth cellulose plant at Brailov, Rumania, which should meet east Europe's deficit of this commodity. The development of Hungarian aluminium is to be tackled in the same way. (In every case the industrial plant is the property of the nation on whose territory it is situated; and the foreign contributors to the projects are to be paid in goods.) An east European electricity grid is to be connected with the power system of the western regions of the USSR by 1964. Poles and Germans are jointly responsible for the construction of the Oder-Danube canal. Member states cooperate also in developing schemes outside eastern Europe: Czechs and Germans build power stations in China, UAR, Iraq, etc.

All east European plans are to be adjusted to Soviet planning. Yet, although most of these run, as the present Soviet Plan does, up to the year 1965, the adjustment can hardly be more than superficial. Otherwise it might cause another grave upheaval in eastern Europe. Only by regulating from now on all new industrial investment may the Council set the stage for a more thorough integration in the next planning period.

Division of labour and specialisation, promoted on so vast a scale and in a rapidly expanding economy, presupposes an enormous volume of trade. Yet, if one were to judge from the official Soviet trade forecasts, the directors of Soviet trade have either not yet caught up with the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, or treat the Council's ideas rather sceptically. Here, too, lip service is being paid to the new internationalism; and 'autarchy' is out of fashion. The Soviet Union has indeed moved far since the days when its share in total world trade was not more than one per cent – and this in the shrunken trade of the 1930's. But habits of autarchy seem to be dying much harder among the Soviet bureaucrat-merchants than among the planners and producers. The share in world trade which the entire Soviet bloc holds at present is, according to official Soviet sources, not more than ten per cent. (Three-quarters of this consists of trade within the Soviet bloc, which is still conducted, as it was in Stalin's time, by means of bilateral agreements and a clearing system.)

As the Soviet bloc claims to be producing about one-third of the world's total industrial output, the disproportion between production and trade is striking. The USSR and its partners would have to sell and buy at least three times as much as they do in order to approach relatively, not absolutely, the present level of capitalist trade. By 1965 Moscow expects the Soviet bloc to produce just over half of the world's industrial output. The forecasts about trade, however, are timid: they suggest that, given an unchanged volume of world trade, the share of the Soviet bloc would rise at the most to about 20 per cent, three quarters of the rise occurring within the Soviet orbit. An international division of labour as intensive as that prevailing in the West at present would require the

trade of the Soviet bloc to increase at the very least five-fold between now and 1965.

It is, I think, a safe bet that events will compel the directors of Soviet foreign trade to set their sights much higher than they have set them and to remove some further disproportions at which even Soviet analysts hint. Thus, the East Germans already trade four times and the Czechs five times as intensively as the Russians do, if their trade is related to population. Trade between the USSR and China, with its 600 million people, is not larger than that between the USSR and East Germany, a fact which has already brought forth some bitter Chinese comments. Yet, to a large extent this state of affairs is normal. It is far easier for an industrial nation to trade with another developed nation than it is to trade with an underdeveloped one which is not in a position to pay for large scale imports. Although the USSR has given China considerable industrial aid without payment and has exported much on credit, Chinese poverty has set narrow limits to economic exchange. However, China's rapid industrialisation and its emergence this year as the world's greatest wheat producer (China is now said to produce more rice than do all other nations of the globe together!) – are bound to make China's weight increasingly felt within the Communist common market.

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1958 and, with 79 seats, became the official parliamentary opposition.

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The taxi driver was in a filthy temper; fed up to the axle joints, he said. The traffic killed you, starting and stopping all the time, mostly stopping. I picked up the next driver in Covent Garden. He, too, complained of the strain of London driving. His son had tried it for seven years, but had learnt his lesson and taken up mushroom farming. If he himself hadn't got a duodenal ulcer it was because, like a lot of older men, he knew that it wasn't worth while to earn a bit more money by clutching your steering gear all day like a navvy holding a pneumatic drill. That was the reason why he plied from Covent Garden. You might have to wait a bit, earn rather less money and do quite a lot of lifting, but it was cheerful working with the Covent Garden porters and far less tiring than driving all day without a break. Cabbing in pre-war days was a lazy, pleasant life. You might sit for hours on the rank chewing the rag or even playing cards with your friends while you waited for a call, but it was worth a lot to have the time to be with friends. You had to work three times as hard nowadays to earn a less good living. How much did he earn? Perhaps on an average £12 a week. It could be a bit less but often went up to quite a bit more. It was very chancey what tips you made, and they were taxed. Would not it be better, I said, to have a steady wage and no tips? That, he said, was what the taxi drivers had wanted for a long time, but the Ministry people would not agree because they thought it would lead to drivers taking strangers all round the place and doing all sorts of fiddling. So instead they estimated tips at 20 per cent of takings, which was far too much, and the drivers had to make false returns to make a living. So fear of a fiddle created a fiddle.

* * *

Last weekend disproved the Webbs' dictum that 'the British climate is the best in the world because it is never too hot or too cold to work or to walk'. Certainly there is much to be said for temperance in climate, as in other things. Emerson once wrote an essay about the influence of climate on character, and since then thousands of schoolboys have duly noted that civil liberty seldom flourishes where bananas grow, that Protestantism and industry thrive in temperate climates and that people in hot countries smile more than Scandinavians, but lack their energy or efficiency. One result of never being sure of sea-bathing or sun-tanning is that, when we do get a week or two when we might smile like Italians or Burmese, we merely make ourselves uncomfortable. I know of no other country where iced water is not available on a hot day, nowhere else which serves warm beer, surely the nastiest of beverages. Men who could obviously afford it do not possess a single palm-beach or tropical suit. They sit in the tube in city uniforms or encased in thick tweeds, lording the earth in the noonday sun. On holiday you see them first take off their coats (which presents difficulties because they have raincoats over their arms already), then they open their waistcoats and are ashamed to show their braces. Finally, they take off their ties but can't free their necks because they wear detachable collars. Why they shouldn't dress as sensibly as the girls, I don't know. On such occasions I am reminded of the polite Victorian-ism: 'Horses sweat, gentlemen perspire, young ladies are all in a glow'. It is surprising how much more pleasant to the eye the last of these states is than the others.

CRITIC

This England

Prizes: £1 for the first entry and 5 - for each of the others printed. Paste entries on a postcard.

The Queen was escorted up a gentle, red-carpeted ramp which, like all the passages and stairwells she used, had been sprayed with scent.

'We did not spray the stables,' said a Jockey Club member, 'since we were informed that the Queen liked the smell of horses.' – *Daily Express.* (W. D. Morrison.)

On Friday 50 policemen clashed with strikers at Streatham and a number of police officers lost their helmets. The picture of one of the policemen in the *Evening Standard* shows him in an admirable fighting position with his fists at the ready.

This is most refreshing as, in similar circumstances in other countries, he would be grasping a truncheon or his hand would be on a conspicuously displayed firearm.

Foreign countries please note. – Letter in *Evening Standard.* (B. Simmonds.)

Permit me to point out that Miss Joy Scott is quite wrong in thinking that, whereas the bull has a chance to kill a man, the fox does not have a hope.

Hundreds of people have been killed in the hunting field and thousands injured.

My father was laid up for six months with an injured spine after a fall out fox-hunting.

My cousin broke his neck when his horse, tired out by the fox after a fast run and a seven-mile point with the old Rufford Hunt, fell at a fence; and the fox got away with it.

There are few hunting families in England who could not recall similar accidents and fatalities met with in the field. – *Letter in Daily Telegraph.* (E. P. Lover.)

We must remember that while the air-gun can be extremely dangerous in its effects when in the wrong hands – and this fact cannot be over-emphasized – it does serve the very useful function of teaching children to shoot who have not reached the age when they can handle a more lethal weapon with safety. If legislation were to be in any way effective in restricting the danger of the air-gun, it could not fail to restrict also the valuable experience derived from its use. – Letter in *The Times.* (Peter Wells.)

Background to Trouble

ONE recent Friday evening, a north London man showed his member of parliament a letter which he had just received from his West Indian landlord. The letter, abusive and threatening, told him to get out forthwith. The MP at once rang up a West Indian welfare officer and asked him to reason with the landlord. Next Friday, the landlord himself came in great distress to see the MP. 'I did not mean to do anything wrong', he said. 'I am good friends with my tenant, and he himself asked me to write that letter. He thought it might help him to get priority on the borough housing list, so that he could leave the one room where he is camping with his family in my house, which I tell you is worse than a flea pit.' This incident may surprise those who have been led to believe that the troubles in north London, and especially in Notting Hill, are racial in origin. In fact such race troubles as there have been have themselves sprung from the nature of the area itself and especially from the acute shortage both of space and of houses, which above everything else is the area's great curse.

Those who began to develop North Kensington and neighbouring Paddington in the last century dreamed of making it an extension of the then highly fashionable South Kensington. Hence the many-storied houses, with their imposing portals in front and their carriage mews behind, suitable for well-to-do families, employing large staffs. Hence the quiet garden squares, where nursemaids could rock perambulators and children could play in safety. The new houses sold readily on 99 year leases. But then the Great Western Railway Company decided to build its London terminus in the area and at once there was a demand for a very different type of house, in which the labourers required for the work on Paddington could live. Such houses were cheap and jerry-built, with thin walls and no amenities. Their erection not only dashed all hope that the fashionable area might be extended, but ensured that it would contract; for no well-to-do family wanted a railway station for an address or labourers for neighbours. At once property values began to fall; and they continued to fall as the less well-to-do families who took over the large houses found that they could not afford to keep them up. When many of them gave up the struggle, speculators bought the once grand houses and let off rooms, with no more than a single bathroom and lavatory between all the lodgers.

It is difficult for such an area to become a community, for families do not wish indefinitely to live in rooms, still less in a single room; and since even today, apart from the railway, there are no big industries – only a laundry, some small printers, a firm making wafer biscuits and a few 'engineering' shops, some reputable, some not, installed in disused mews – there is no inducement to stay if a home can be found nearer to one's work. So, for years, North Kensington and the fringes of Paddington and Hammersmith has been an area in which few stay but through which many pass – a sample canvass by the Labour Party some months ago showed that out of 120 voters placed on the new register in one street, 21 had moved before that register was printed. Unlike the East End of London, there was no Jewish community, which, with its close-knit family life, could provide a permanent, stable core; unlike the East End, there were none of the clubs or 'missions' established by universities and public schools, which in the course of half a century have helped to develop the social consciousness of such places as Bermondsey. For there were few halls available for such clubs; and who, anyway, could hope to exert an influence when the population changed so rapidly?

What the unsettled area did attract were the people who were themselves unsettled, the prostitutes and their hangers-on, the petty thieves, the layabouts and above all the immigrants, Polish, Irish and now West Indians, looking for somewhere cheap to live. And as the time for the leases to fall in comes near and as the once great houses fall deeper into disrepair, a mansion in Notting Hill can be bought today, five years lease to go, for £900 or less. Speculators, white and coloured, have picked up these and are letting off, say, nine rooms at £2 5s. each room. They get more than their money back within a year even at that rent, and some have been known to charge as much as £7 for a single room. The tenant charged such a rent promptly tries to get most of it back by taking in lodgers, so that it is common for five people, and not unknown for 12 people, to share a single room – all this in a house where the other rooms may be similarly packed and where there may be only one lavatory for the whole house.

Such a house would become insanitary even if all the inhabitants had naturally clean habits; but

trade of the Soviet bloc to increase at the very least five-fold between now and 1965.

It is, I think, a safe bet that events will compel the directors of Soviet foreign trade to set their sights much higher than they have set them and to remove some further disproportions at which even Soviet analysts hint. Thus, the East Germans already trade four times and the Czechs five times as intensively as the Russians do, if their trade is related to population. Trade between the USSR and China, with its 600 million people, is not larger than that between the USSR and East Germany, a fact which has already brought forth some bitter Chinese comments. Yet, to a large extent this state of affairs is normal. It is far easier for an industrial nation to trade with another developed nation than it is to trade with an underdeveloped one which is not in a position to pay for large scale imports. Although the USSR has given China considerable industrial aid without payment and has exported much on credit, Chinese poverty has set narrow limits to economic exchange. However, China's rapid industrialisation and its emergence this year as the world's greatest wheat producer (China is now said to produce more rice than do all other nations of the globe together!) – are bound to make China's weight increasingly felt within the Communist common market.

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1958 and, with 79 seats, became the official parliamentary opposition.

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The taxi driver was in a filthy temper; fed up to the axle joints, he said. The traffic killed you, starting and stopping all the time, mostly stopping. I picked up the next driver in Covent Garden. He, too, complained of the strain of London driving. His son had tried it for seven years, but had learnt his lesson and taken up mushroom farming. If he himself hadn't got a duodenal ulcer it was because, like a lot of older men, he knew that it wasn't worth while to earn a bit more money by clutching your steering gear all day like a navvy holding a pneumatic drill. That was the reason why he plied from Covent Garden. You might have to wait a bit, earn rather less money and do quite a lot of lifting, but it was cheerful working with the Covent Garden porters and far less tiring than driving all day without a break. Cabbing in pre-war days was a lazy, pleasant life. You might sit for hours on the rank chewing the rag or even playing cards with your friends while you waited for a call, but it was worth a lot to have the time to be with friends. You had to work three times as hard nowadays to earn a less good living. How much did he earn? Perhaps on an average £12 a week. It could be a bit less but often went up to quite a bit more. It was very chancey what tips you made, and they were taxed. Would not it be better, I said, to have a steady wage and no tips? That, he said, was what the taxi drivers had wanted for a long time, but the Ministry people would not agree because they thought it would lead to drivers taking strangers all round the place and doing all sorts of fiddling. So instead they estimated tips at 20 per cent of takings, which was far too much, and the drivers had to make false returns to make a living. So fear of a fiddle created a fiddle.

* * *

Last weekend disproved the Webbs' dictum that 'the British climate is the best in the world because it is never too hot or too cold to work or to walk'. Certainly there is much to be said for temperance in climate, as in other things. Emerson once wrote an essay about the influence of climate on character, and since then thousands of schoolboys have duly noted that civil liberty seldom flourishes where bananas grow, that Protestantism and industry thrive in temperate climates and that people in hot countries smile more than Scandinavians, but lack their energy or efficiency. One result of never being sure of sea-bathing or sun-tanning is that, when we do get a week or two when we might smile like Italians or Burmese, we merely make ourselves uncomfortable. I know of no other country where iced water is not available on a hot day, nowhere else which serves warm beer, surely the nastiest of beverages. Men who could obviously afford it do not possess a single palm-beach or tropical suit. They sit in the tube in city uniforms or encased in thick tweeds, lording the earth in the noonday sun. On holiday you see them first take off their coats (which presents difficulties because they have raincoats over their arms already), then they open their waistcoats and are ashamed to show their braces. Finally, they take off their ties but can't free their necks because they wear detachable collars. Why they shouldn't dress as sensibly as the girls, I don't know. On such occasions I am reminded of the polite Victorian-ism: 'Horses sweat, gentlemen perspire, young ladies are all in a glow'. It is surprising how much more pleasant to the eye the last of these states is than the others.

CRITIC

This England

Prizes: £1 for the first entry and 5 - for each of the others printed. Paste entries on a postcard.

The Queen was escorted up a gentle, red-carpeted ramp which, like all the passages and stairwells she used, had been sprayed with scent.

'We did not spray the stables,' said a Jockey Club member, 'since we were informed that the Queen liked the smell of horses.' – *Daily Express.* (W. D. Morrison.)

On Friday 50 policemen clashed with strikers at Streatham and a number of police officers lost their helmets. The picture of one of the policemen in the *Evening Standard* shows him in an admirable fighting position with his fists at the ready.

This is most refreshing as, in similar circumstances in other countries, he would be grasping a truncheon or his hand would be on a conspicuously displayed firearm.

Foreign countries please note. – Letter in *Evening Standard.* (B. Simmonds.)

Permit me to point out that Miss Joy Scott is quite wrong in thinking that, whereas the bull has a chance to kill a man, the fox does not have a hope.

Hundreds of people have been killed in the hunting field and thousands injured.

My father was laid up for six months with an injured spine after a fall out fox-hunting.

My cousin broke his neck when his horse, tired out by the fox after a fast run and a seven-mile point with the old Rufford Hunt, fell at a fence; and the fox got away with it.

There are few hunting families in England who could not recall similar accidents and fatalities met with in the field. – *Letter in Daily Telegraph.* (E. P. Lover.)

We must remember that while the air-gun can be extremely dangerous in its effects when in the wrong hands – and this fact cannot be over-emphasized – it does serve the very useful function of teaching children to shoot who have not reached the age when they can handle a more lethal weapon with safety. If legislation were to be in any way effective in restricting the danger of the air-gun, it could not fail to restrict also the valuable experience derived from its use. – Letter in *The Times.* (Peter Wells.)

Background to Trouble

ONE recent Friday evening, a north London man showed his member of parliament a letter which he had just received from his West Indian landlord. The letter, abusive and threatening, told him to get out forthwith. The MP at once rang up a West Indian welfare officer and asked him to reason with the landlord. Next Friday, the landlord himself came in great distress to see the MP. 'I did not mean to do anything wrong', he said. 'I am good friends with my tenant, and he himself asked me to write that letter. He thought it might help him to get priority on the borough housing list, so that he could leave the one room where he is camping with his family in my house, which I tell you is worse than a flea pit.' This incident may surprise those who have been led to believe that the troubles in north London, and especially in Notting Hill, are racial in origin. In fact such race troubles as there have been have themselves sprung from the nature of the area itself and especially from the acute shortage both of space and of houses, which above everything else is the area's great curse.

Those who began to develop North Kensington and neighbouring Paddington in the last century dreamed of making it an extension of the then highly fashionable South Kensington. Hence the many-storied houses, with their imposing portals in front and their carriage mews behind, suitable for well-to-do families, employing large staffs. Hence the quiet garden squares, where nurse-maids could rock perambulators and children could play in safety. The new houses sold readily on 99 year leases. But then the Great Western Railway Company decided to build its London terminus in the area and at once there was a demand for a very different type of house, in which the labourers required for the work on Paddington could live. Such houses were cheap and jerry-built, with thin walls and no amenities. Their erection not only dashed all hope that the fashionable area might be extended, but ensured that it would contract; for no well-to-do family wanted a railway station for an address or labourers for neighbours. At once property values began to fall; and they continued to fall as the less well-to-do families who took over the large houses found that they could not afford to keep them up. When many of them gave up the struggle, speculators bought the once grand houses and let off rooms, with no more than a single bathroom and lavatory between all the lodgers.

It is difficult for such an area to become a community, for families do not wish indefinitely to live in rooms, still less in a single room; and since even today, apart from the railway, there are no big industries – only a laundry, some small printers, a firm making wafer biscuits and a few 'engineering' shops, some reputable, some not, installed in disused mews – there is no inducement to stay if a home can be found nearer to one's work. So, for years, North Kensington and the fringes of Paddington and Hammersmith has been an area in which few stay but through which many pass – a sample canvass by the Labour Party some months ago showed that out of 120 voters placed on the new register in one street, 21 had moved before that register was printed. Unlike the East End of London, there was no Jewish community, which, with its close-knit family life, could provide a permanent, stable core; unlike the East End, there were none of the clubs or 'missions' established by universities and public schools, which in the course of half a century have helped to develop the social consciousness of such places as Bermondsey. For there were few halls available for such clubs; and who, anyway, could hope to exert an influence when the population changed so rapidly?

What the unsettled area did attract were the people who were themselves unsettled, the prostitutes and their hangers-on, the petty thieves, the layabouts and above all the immigrants, Polish, Irish and now West Indians, looking for somewhere cheap to live. And as the time for the leases to fall in comes near and as the once great houses fall deeper into disrepair, a mansion in Notting Hill can be bought today, five years lease to go, for £900 or less. Speculators, white and coloured, have picked up these and are letting off, say, nine rooms at £2 5s. each room. They get more than their money back within a year even at that rent, and some have been known to charge as much as £7 for a single room. The tenant charged such a rent promptly tries to get most of it back by taking in lodgers, so that it is common for five people, and not unknown for 12 people, to share a single room – all this in a house where the other rooms may be similarly packed and where there may be only one lavatory for the whole house.

Such a house would become insanitary even if all the inhabitants had naturally clean habits; but

not all of them have, whether they are white or coloured. So the staircases become urinals, the limited number of dustbins overflow with used sanitary towels and lavatory paper, and even the litter-bins attached to lamp-posts become so filled with human excrement that the street cleaners refuse to clear them. So the stucco peels from the walls, the wrought iron round the balconies rusts away, the little front gardens, once so trim, become fly-blown yards and, in the once carefully-tended squares, a few chickens and even a goat scratch for a living.

People of one race and similar habits would have difficulty in living at peace in such an environment; but the difficulties are greatly increased when one group, the West Indians, have different habits from their neighbours. These West Indians like noise and play juke-boxes late into the night. They like to wear gaudy colours. They are shrewd bargainers who insist on handling the fruit in the market before they will buy it. Almost more exasperating still, instead of being the downtrodden inferiors of whom their white neighbours used to read at school, they are assured, enterprising and in other ways superior to at least some of the English and Irish with whom they now find themselves living. The English and the Irish, who find their own housing problems intensified by the arrival in their midst of some 7,000 West Indians, and who are further irritated by the strange habits of the newcomers, sometimes find the surprising superiority of the West Indians to themselves more than they can bear. Clearly there is tinder here waiting for a spark; and, since a few of the later West Indian arrivals have been the worst riff-raff from Barbados, it is not surprising that there should be clashes between them and such white riff-raff as had already battened on the place. Here, indeed, is a brew for Mosley to sup.

But there is a further element which at any time could provoke a clash. Family life in cramped, insanitary quarters has little chance. It has still less chance when both parents go out to work at seven in the morning and shut their children out of the home, during the school holidays, with nothing but a loaf of bread, until six in the evening. A high proportion of these children tend to be backward anyway; the schools in which some attempt is made to teach them are overcrowded and understaffed and, when, on top of this, there is little parental care, it is not surprising if the children are influenced by older layabouts and learn to seek their excitement in gang fights – against other gangs, against the Irish, against the police, or against the West Indians.

The local authorities have been strongly criticised for doing so little to meet this situation; for not increasing the numbers of street cleaners so that the pavements may be kept freer of vomit and the gutters freer of garbage than they are; for not seeing that the numbers of dustbins per house is increased; for not appointing more welfare officers, both white and coloured, to help strangers to fit in with their neighbours in these difficult conditions; for not establishing more clubs for the teenagers; for not setting up more advice bureaus where at least the more trivial complaints could be dealt with quickly instead of being left to fester until they become serious. These complaints are justified. Yet if the local authorities did everything that they could, if the police force was fair and helpful as well as tough, *the problem of this area would not be solved. The fact is that there are too many people living in too few and too insanitary houses. The waiting list for houses in Kensington alone is 3,500, of whom only a few have any immediate chance of getting a house. If the local authority were to insist on its* would be enormously increased and would still not include the vast majority of West Indians, since a family has to have lived in the borough for five years before its name can even appear on the list.

Because of lack of space, there is little room for new housing estates, unless existing houses are to be demolished; and many of the houses which are most suitable for demolition are now owned by groups of West Indians who would not be eligible for rehousing. In any event, since there is so little industry in the area and so much overcrowding, building new estates there seems doubtful policy. So, though the local authorities should be pressed to be much more active in dealing with immediate and comparatively minor complaints, the real solution lies outside their power. New housing and new industries outside the London area, followed by wholesale demolition inside it, might be the solution; but that would become a national responsibility. Unless it is undertaken, the conflicts, of which race is only one, in this decaying, pitiable and to some extent evil area, are certain to be intensified.

J. P. W. MALLALIEU

American Footnote

I WAS surprised to learn that when, in western American cities, you see a man sitting alone in a cafe or a bus, he is probably a man with a brown lawn. Green, which I suppose is the colour with the widest variety of shades, is the social indicator, the men with the greenest lawns being the nabobs. To have a patch of close-shaven hay, like mine, would be like going around with broken boots and a beggar's tin. Despite all I have heard about the American's veneration for the lawns at Oxbridge and Hampton Court, these brilliant patches of weedless grass (few of them more than 20 years old) in the suburbs of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and other places are a heart-ache to an Englishman. The greenness reflects the exact number of hidden sprinklers permanently installed.

I was generously entertained by a man who has in his garage an automatic garden-sprinkler switchboard, with 12 switches in series. He can set it so that it turns on the garden sprinklers at a pre-selected time of day (or night) for every month in the year and turns them off again when it thinks the watering is done. When I left his house one night it had turned on six drenching sprays along the outer edge of the public footway, to water the grass in front of the house. It was dark and I got soaked. Didn't it drench the people walking by, I asked him. He looked at me in amazement. I realised that no-one walked anywhere. The footway is merely something nice to have, like coach-lamps on the porch.

The American householder probably gets used to acquiring one push-button miracle at a time, and grows up with them. To meet the lot at once is startling. As you are driven up to the house, the garage doors roll up in response to a radio-control switch in the car. Buzzing electric things in the perfect-whiteness kitchen then prepare the vegetables for dinner, remove corks, open cans, sharpen knives, and whip cream, while the huge steaks, which have been in the deep freeze for months (families buy each other half a bullock for Christmas) are revolving on a discreetly hidden spit. What you can't eat for dinner is thrust down a hole in a special sink, where it is pulverised inoffensively somewhere out of sight.

Suddenly after dinner most of the lights go out. Your host gets up to turn them on again – by hand! This is designed to make life difficult for the American burglar; but in other respects the indigenous criminal is treated with great consideration. Cars are left unlocked. Their ignition keys are in position. The driving of them, a mere matter of finger-tip steering and the ability to read figures exceeding a hundred, would present little difficulty to persons aged five or more. Letters are delivered into boxes at the gates of houses, open to anyone. *To get into someone else's house in the night you do not break any glass: you bend back a piece of mosquito gauze. A Los Angeles police lieutenant told me that anyone with an IQ over 65 could live* by larceny in the United States and never get caught – the only people crime doesn't pay are the screwballs'.

Then there is credit. A householder who always pays cash for his goods is even less trustworthy than a man with a brown lawn. To inspire confidence and goodwill, you must run up accounts everywhere except in the buses and the supermarkets. But not by means of an overdraft: the first cheque that bounces, whether or not you thought it was cushioned at the bank, will land you in jail – and the professional bondsman, one of the oddest features of the American legal landscape, will be reluctant to bail you out unless you can show that you habitually live on tick. Of all the women in Californian prisons, 40 per cent. are there for 'NSF' (not sufficient funds).

There is less chewing on the Pacific coast. Coming to New York from the West, you find that all jaws are on the move, while the pavements are pock-marked with millions of black smudges where the discarded gum has been trodden into the stone. Until this has been done thoroughly, it will sometimes pull a woman's shoe off, though if it merely pulls the sole away from the upper she uses the piece she is chewing herself to hold them together until she gets home. In the Grand Central Terminal, men are specially employed scraping the gum off the floors (laboriously – there is a field here for the inventor), perhaps because some time-and-motion study has shown that it slows down the pedestrian in the places where he is most required to hurry.

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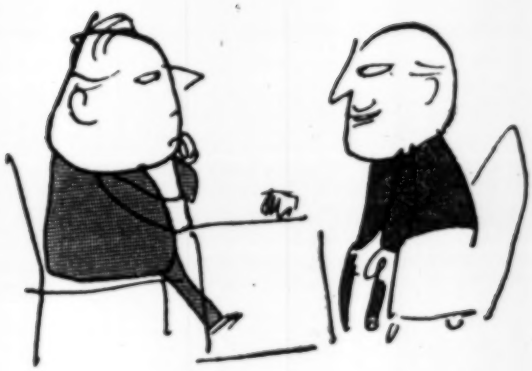

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it into the turnstile slot and you are through, but your troubles have merely started. . . . I am astonished that the American universities (which normally encourage anything put up for the first time) have established no master's degree in Subway Travel.

You have to be an innocent abroad to savour these contrasts. Look at the scarcely credible survival, in New York, of all those one-horse Surreys or Victorias among the Cadillacs (our very last horse-cab, a Hansom, handed in its licence in 1947). Admittedly these are mostly in and around Central Park – the most unkempt and ill-guarded public park, by the way, that I've ever seen. It is true that you do not, as in Hyde Park, walk about on prostrate couples, but this is because you do not dare to walk about at all when darkness has fallen, for fear of robbery, blackmail, or being beaten up just for the hell of it. No-one seems to know why the park is not fenced in and locked after dark. The American constitution doesn't mention it.

Again, it is many years since we got rid of our street fire-alarm posts, and we did it because we were fed up with false alarms. There are still false alarms by telephone, but relatively few; and the alarm posts have never been missed except by children and drunks. New York, the City of Telephones, still has these anachronisms – and an enormous number of false alarms. They are the more tempting to New York children, perhaps, because the police cars make the same howling noise as the fire engines to show how prompt they are, and you can feel that you have really started something.

A more sober contrast is that New York has about 350 murders every year, which you have to compare with about 150 for the whole of England and Wales. Yet the city is so vast, busy, and preoccupied that the small daily murder paragraph in the newspapers is all that the New Yorkers seem to know about it. Most of the killing is done with firearms, and yet it is hard to find anyone who has heard a revolver shot. It happened that I heard some in Central Harlem one afternoon while I was sitting in a first floor office talking to two social workers of the New York Youth Board. They were calm, self-possessed ladies, both with masters' degrees in the social sciences and both with years of experience in Harlem and the Bowery. In the room underneath was a liquor store. While we talked, a gunman went into it and shot its manager dead in a duel that must have involved ten or a dozen shots. The manager would probably be alive today if he had had no gun.

When I asked if these weren't revolver shots, the two ladies said no, the kids around there were always letting off crackers. When the police-car sirens approached, they said there must be a fire somewhere. When they saw that I was really on the edge of my chair, they allowed me to look out of the window in time to see the murderer put into a police car with his hands cuffed behind him. This story got the usual short treatment in the press, though the *News* and *Mirror* did have a photograph of the murdered man lying in his pool of blood. Disclaiming any suggestion that all this had been staged for me, one of the social workers said: 'If you ever want to quote me you can say that, although it may be my job to recognise a paranoiac schizophrenic, I don't know a revolver shot when I hear one – anyway I never heard one before.'

But a revolver shot is a quiet little thing in New York.

C. H. ROLPH

The Old Fighter

WE arranged to meet in the lounge of the Kempinski Hotel in West Berlin. Erich had been back in Germany for 15 months already, and was keen to see me again. It had been no easy matter getting his papers in order after his 19 years of exile in England. However, two broken marriages and a long period of political inhibition had made him determined to eke out his declining years in the sundered homeland.

'My God, it's good to see you!' he bellowed, and padded across the elegant lounge in his battered sandals. Quite unconscious of the resentful glares of the sophisticated Kempinski regulars, he beckoned me toward the most comfortable seats by the fountain that played in the lounge. His baggy corduroys and Chelsea-ish demeanour contrasted oddly with the flashy opulence of the Miracle-of-Recovery men in the *sonder-klasse* hotel.

'Quite posh, old friend,' he murmured, 'about 30 marks a night, I should think, plus food?' His guess was slightly too low. In spite of his shabby appearance, he moved with an air of authority, regarding the pudgy, be-ringed and prosperous guests with detachment and contempt. He had the head of an old lion, with a grey-flecked mane of grizzled gold hair. It was not difficult to understand why his two brothers had been held back by Hitler for 'bloodstock'.

'What a sick people this is!' he pronounced, and started to tell me of his real difficulties. '*They* are still around you know, you can smell them everywhere. After a year or so, I know this now.' I knew whom he meant by 'they'. Erich was one of the Old Fighters.

I had first met him early in the war, shortly after his release from a British internment camp for German refugees. He was a Prussian, and looked it. Therefore they were puzzled: 'Are you a Communist?' the young intelligence officer had asked. Erich had thought deeply before answering 'No'.

'Then are you an anti-Communist?' he was asked again. Again 'No'. So he was shipped off to Australia, and torpedoed a couple of times before being returned to England as an acceptable citizen. His answer to the first question had been true – but only at the time. He had been a Communist, of course, and everybody knew it. 'An old fighter', he claimed proudly, (spitting on his palms) before the Reichstag fire, a direct descendant from Rosa and the Spartacists. He told stories of SA thugs being dumped into the Spree; of street battles in the Alexanderplatz; and of drilling the Workers' Battalions. Later came the suicidal divisions in the working-class movement (Erich had supported Thaelmann) which led straight to the collapse of the Weimar Republic. Old faces had reappeared, shamelessly, under the new banners.

Erich had always stressed that his later activities in Czechoslovakia had been irregular, but not illegal. Broadcasts to surviving resisters within the Reich; armed leaflet raids over the border; and a few pot-shots at Gestapo men. All this time the Czech police had paid lip-service to diplomatic requirements, periodically escorting Erich and his friends to the border. Then, once at the border, they would show them another way back, while adjusting their blinkers, so to speak.

All this, however, changed with Munich: by the end of 1938, the Nazis were making 'diplomatic' demands for the handing over of Erich and his friends. These were refused, but the refugees could see their days were numbered. Just before the end came (while Molotov was drawing up the Soviet-German pact) Erich called at the Soviet embassy. I never knew what happened at that meeting, except that, from that day forth, he broke with Communism and became the bohemian exile that I knew.

After the war he settled down in Central London as a commercial artist. His earlier obsessions with the 'mistakes' of the German Communist Party had given way to a sort of bohemian joviality: 'I'm getting soft, man,' he used to say, 'and you know, I like it!' He was an expert typographer, and was able to make a comfortable living with the advertising people. He started work late, (instead of with the dawn, as in Germany) was called by his Christian-name, and grew to like the free and easy ways of English working life. However, he retained some of his radicalism, and loved to startle the effete youngsters in the espresso-bars with his bold Marxist pronouncements. Somehow he managed to steer clear of current issues and was never so happy as when he could spit on his palms and talk of the Old Fighters of the anti-Nazi underground.

He helped me from time to time with translations and typesettings, and in this way, I came to know and understand him. He was a true German. 'Our people,' he would joke, 'are a race of extremists; diligent, orderly, but oh, so extreme! Nazi to Communist. Work hard, play hard. Enormous successes and immense failures. Excesses of martyrdom and extremes of tyranny. How can Germany ever become democratic?' He used to rhapsodize over free-and-easy England, but all the time, I knew, he was hankering after the homeland.

The failure of his second marriage gave him the excuse he needed: he returned to Berlin. Fifteen months later we met again in the Kempinski, and there he filled in the blanks. 'For the first five months, you know, I was simply wasting my time. Officially, as far as the government was concerned, I was a victim of Nazi oppression. You know – reduced fares, compensation and so on. In spite of some typically bureaucratic hair-splitting, you know, I got many of these things. Not all, but many.'

'And how about work?' I asked.

He raised his leonine head and pulled a wry expression. 'That is when I really came up against it. First they wanted to know if I had been "de-nazified". I told them "No", and why not. Then they wanted to know if I was a "criminal" for leaving Germany as I am so clearly un-Jewish. All interviews ended the same: no possibility of employment unless I could produce de-nazification papers.'

We left the Kempinski and dined at a modest restaurant further up the Kurfurstendamm. At a nearby table a gold-toothed group of middle-aged Berliners frolicked earnestly. 'Look at them' demanded Erich, 'the right age for SS Guards. It's true you know, Hitler corrupted them all, from top to toe. We Germans are a sick people.' I wondered if his national self-flagellation was merely a manifestation of home-sickness for England.

'How long did it take to find work?' I interrupted.

'Five months,' he replied. 'Five months of quizzing by ex-Nazis, unapprehended war-criminals and political ponces. You see, old friend, I am spoiled by your London ways. I like to be called by my Christian name. I am ruined for German commercial life.'

'Have you ever thought of returning to the

Knight's move, or castle's?

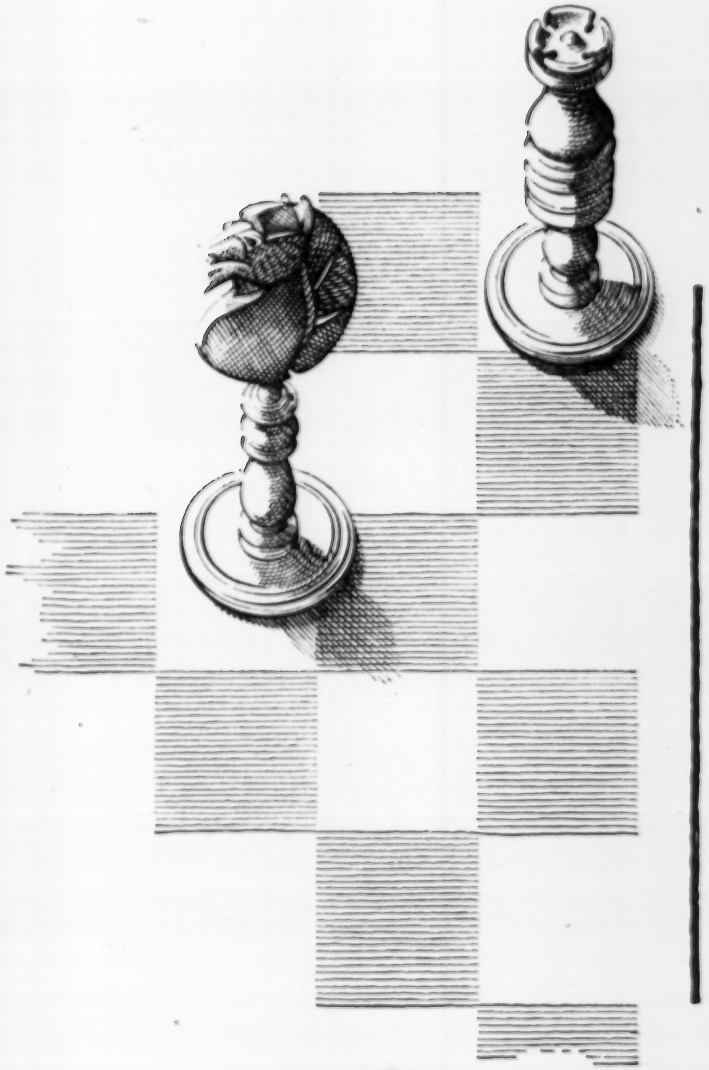
Can Shell be sure? Those who want to make a career in Shell often ask, "Where am I likely to be in 15 years' time?" Geologists, physicists, geophysicists, chemists, engineers, chemical engineers, economists and arts men: they all want to know where they are going to get to.

We may have a pretty shrewd idea, but we cannot always know for certain; partly because things move very fast these days, partly because people change their ideas as they go along.

The aim, however, is to plan a man's career several moves ahead. He may move in a direct line like a Castle. Or he may move like a Knight, sideways and forward. For instance, the chemist, engineer or chemical engineer can move from the operational to the commercial square; the geologist or physicist from exploration to production; the arts man from Marketing to Personnel Administration . . . and all towards top management.

And a pawn can always become a Queen.

As the oil industry and the chemicals-from-petroleum industry expand, the variety of moves a man can make is constantly increasing.



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East?' I asked. (He had relatives in the DDR.)

'Not for long,' said Erich, 'I am bad at conforming. No, my friend, I remain in a political vacuum until all this is settled. Incidentally, I rejoined the Social Democrats, but only, of course, for business reasons. Like the rest', he added cynically.

He had turned 50, but the old fighter was still very much of a man. He showed me a picture of his pretty young prospective third wife, less than half his age. 'Her mother was put out by an injection in the arm,' he remarked; 'she was an invalid-liability during the Battle for Berlin'. His prospective father-in-law, a man some years his junior, it seemed, was doing nicely in West Berlin ward-politics. Lately a member of the Socialist Unity Party in the East, he had defaulted over a minor financial matter resulting in his expulsion. Now he was presenting himself in the West as yet another heroic refugee from the DDR – with secrets. Erich's brother-in-law was an opposite case. He had been fired from a minor position in a West Berlin department store, and taken his troubles to the East.

'Na-ja', murmured Erich sadly, 'things were simpler in the days of the Old Fighters, you know; Black or Red, you knew where you stood.' He recalled the struggles of the Thirties conducted by the militants of the old Berlin print unions. This had been his particular sector of the struggle. Inevitably and naturally the talk turned, in due course, to the printing dispute back in London. Perhaps he is going to draw some ponderous historical parallel, I thought. He surprised me: 'Here take this,' he said, proffering a natty trade card. 'If the strike spreads, you may have need of printing work. I represent this firm'. His wink was eloquent of split commissions.

MATHEW CRISP

Manners makyth Walrus

'A loaf of bread',
the walrus said,
'Is what we chiefly need'

OH, wisest among walruses! A Daniel come to dinner! True, the carrolling walrus dines upon his guests. But then he doesn't profess to be a gentleman. Walruses will be walruses. And if his table manners are poor, his table talk is compensatingly rich and relevant. For a loaf of bread is what we chiefly need. All of us.

Nutritional wallahs agree with the walrus. In the average diet, bread and flour provide more energy, more protein, more iron, and more of the two important vitamins B_1 and niacin, than any other single food. To put recent report findings* in a bread crumb, bread's good for you. Very good indeed.

Account for it? Easily. Bread is the cheapest basic food you can get. Yet it's the best in terms of food value per penny. So see your family enjoys plenty every day, bread at its best, good and fresh.

*National Food Survey Committee Report, 1956 (Page 133) published by H.M.S.O.
In 1956, bread and flour provided, in the average diet, 24·7% of the energy; 26·1% of the protein; 26·9% of the Vitamin B_1; 44·2% of the niacin; 23% of the iron.

Notes:—*All flour contains*—per 100 grams of flour: Vitamin B_1—*not less than 0·24 milligrams*; Niacin —*not less than 1·60 milligrams*; Iron—*not less than 1·65 milligrams.*

ISSUED BY THE FLOUR ADVISORY BUREAU, 21 ARLINGTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

The Arts and Entertainment

Handel Regained

THE world of music is in debt to that cheerfully illogical abstraction, the Centenary. Like some cloud-high fairground wheel carrying the works and effigies of the departed great, the mechanism of anniversaries turns with monstrous disregard for appropriate succession, and reminds us of our responsibilities to the past. Here, sitting side by side years apart, are Handel and Purcell. And there, just behind and so far ahead, is Gustav Mahler. The winds of time have blown some others overboard, but the world remains coldly indifferent. How many of us are preparing the flags at the box-office for the arrival of old Spohr's empty seat this December? But we live for the moment, and the momentous event of this June has been the recognition of George Frederick Handel.

The Purcell Festival earlier in June had been very different. Purcell was perhaps music's most brilliant prodigal son, and the musical world found itself in the position of the proud father who could not celebrate the brilliance of his offspring without demonstrating his unsuitability to every-day operatic and concert life. The blame, if any, lay with Purcell. But to Handel the musical world has always been the prodigal father, wasteful and heedless. Thus the Handel Festival is partly a confession of guilt, though a positive one. Performances of four dramatic works – *Samson*, *Semele*, *Solomon* and *Rodelinda* – and the publication of Mr Winton Dean's masterly book on Handel's Dramatic Oratorios and Masques (to be reviewed shortly in these columns) have been sufficient to prompt sleeping consciences, arouse enthusiasms and give some promise for the future. To be sure, all the sleepers do not awake at once. A major gramophone company does not scruple to issue a Handel commemorative record in which every work is brightly and barbarously re-orchestrated by modern hands. Churchy reverence may still throttle a Handel performance (witness the *Samson* choruses at Covent Garden), though one hopes that a few inhibitions will have been sent flying by Sir Arthur Bliss's galvanic interpretation at the Festival Hall of the splendid Coronation anthem, 'The King Shall Rejoice'.

A Handel Festival of this kind could not avoid touching on the opera-versus-oratorio controversy. Equally, it could not solve it, without presenting many more works in much more sympathetic and creative productions. The choice of three oratorios as against a single opera (*Rodelinda*) may have seemed to weight the argument, but most of us will agree that the weight was on the right side. *Rodelinda* enjoyed a notable public success in the Handel Opera Society's Sadler's Wells production, but the fine singing of Miss Joan Sutherland and the purely musical content of the work was a guarantee of that. Yet theatrically the effect of *Rodelinda* was minimal. The libretto proposes certain characters and situations, and then manipulates them solely in order to give a kind of colour-continuity. The pattern has shape but no meaning. As an excuse for musical activity, this framework is conceptually as primitive as the Diabelli waltz which inspired Beethoven, but in addition it has the crucial flaw of being structurally arbitrary. Thus the dramatic theme is apt to betray the musical event.

Although the choruses of Handel's oratorios contain some of his greatest music, one misses them less in the operas than one does the multi-form ensembles such as the big quartets in *Semele* and *Jephtha* and the trial-scene trio in *Solomon*. In these the effort of compression intensifies Handel's consummate sense of character. The *Solomon* trial scene is particularly remarkable in that it first poses the two highly contrasted women against one another, then adds the static element of Solomon in judgment, and finally emerges with the dynamic solo arias for the women. Handel's treatment of the honest First Woman in her aria is a triumph of musical and human awareness. At mid-point, the introduction of her plea 'Spare my child' instantly converts her negative melancholy into something positive by means of an extremely powerful shift of rhythm and tonality. The 'timing' is perfect, musically and dramatically.

The rich simplicity of this kind of thing is very typical of one side of Handel – a side that disconcerts those who come to him from the nineteenth-century Romantics or even from Bach. It would be sheer idiocy to mistake the bareness of a piece like Samson's 'Total eclipse' for poverty, but it is almost as insensitive to content oneself with a tribute to its austerity. The cunning of the workmanship is astonishing. Without a single exact repetition of motif (apart from the ritornello) this gigantic miniature embraces a universe in little more than thirty bars. Just as a man long blind explores and finds complete comprehension with the tips of his fingers, so does Handel investigate, with breathless gentleness, the expressive power of intervals. The note-to-note tension is enormous. Framed by a rising major scale and a falling minor one (the cadence of total eclipse) there lies a melodic line which discovers every kind of intervallic movement.

Confronted for the first time by 'Total eclipse', and knowing nothing else about Handel, a musician might deduce from the infallible sureness of its homophonic organisation that it was not the work of a composer whose inspiration was primarily polyphonic. And he would be right. Of course this does not mean that polyphony is unnatural to Handel, any more than it is to another homophonic master like Stravinsky. But it does give his counterpoint a rather special character, and one can understand why a musician such as Schoenberg, whose whole musical character was rooted in polyphony, should find Handel's contrapuntal thinking unsympathetic. Except in the tragic oratorio choruses (culminating in *Jephtha*), where the dramatically essential dissonance calls for sustained part-writing, Handel does not show any mystical reverence for polyphony. In a song like Theodora's 'With Darkness Deep', simple and elaborate textures are exchanged solely according to the dictates of dramatic character.

However, it is exceedingly dangerous to generalise about Handel. In the essay on 'Style and Idea' where he unfavourably compares Handel's counterpoint to Bach's, Schoenberg goes on to say that Handel's work as a theatre composer was flawed by the tendency of good themes to dwindle into empty figuration. In point of fact there are many pieces in which there are not even good themes. But one cannot make this observation without recognising its relation to the central idiosyncrasy of Handel's theatrical inspiration – his complete dependence on dramatic pretext. Arias

DAILY MIRROR'S ACTIVE YEAR

Buoyant Advertising

The thirty-ninth Annual General Meeting of THE DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS LIMITED was held on 3 July 1959 at Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2. Mr. Cecil H. King, Chairman and Managing Director, said:

Your company has experienced a very active and successful year, with an enlarged profit by the Daily Mirror and the acquisition of an important new enterprise. The trading profit of the company, after depreciation, was £2,252,313, exceeding the previous year by £814,308. Much of this increase is due to a full year's revenue at the revised selling price of 2½d.

Advertising is buoyant and we have been able to obtain all we can find room for. The *Daily Mirror*'s increase in the volume of advertising carried over 1957 has been much greater than that of the popular daily press as a whole. This is a healthy sign, particularly as the tendency persists for production costs to increase.

As indicated at the time the offer was made to acquire the equity capital of The Amalgamated Press Limited and with due regard to the still quite substantial capital commitments of the group, your Board recommends a final dividend on the Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary stock of 15%, which with the interim dividend of 10% declared in October, make a total of 25% for the year. The shares being issued in connection with the Amalgamated Press acquisition do not rank for this dividend, but will participate in all distributions of profits for the financial year beginning 1 March 1959.

The preparation of accounts consolidating the financial results of the company with its forty-six United Kingdom subsidiaries has necessitated the Annual General Meeting being called a month later than in previous years, with consequent effects on the date of payment of the final dividend on the Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary stocks. It is likely that interim dividends will in future be declared a month later than in the past and paid in January instead of December.

Acquisition of Amalgamated Press

The purchase of the equity capital of The Amalgamated Press Limited was prominent amongst the year's activities. You will recall that in connection with the transaction a resolution was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting on 30 December 1958 to increase the authorised share capital of The Daily Mirror Newspapers Limited by £4,000,000 to £9,000,000. In order to maintain its interest in the equity of your company, and as part of the Amalgamated Press transaction, Sunday Pictorial Newspapers Limited purchased some 3,000,000 of the Daily Mirror shares issued to Amalgamated Press shareholders.

Your company's entry into the magazine industry is a natural extension of its activities as an expanding publishing group. The addition of the Amalgamated Press provides a balance which, together with our interests in the paper trade on the one hand and commercial television on the other, is the hallmark of a well-integrated concern.

A diverse enterprise

While its principal activity is publishing, the Amalgamated Press (whose name has been changed to Fleetway Publications Limited) is a diverse and widespread enterprise, operating several printing factories, an engraving works and a bookbinding company. A notable contribution to the resources of the group is made by the Imperial Paper Mills Limited, one of the larger paper-making plants in this country. Its subsidiary, Gulf Pulp & Paper Company in Canada supplies a large portion of the mills' pulp requirements.

There must be few of us who have not read an Amalgamated Press magazine at some point in our lives. Their range and variety is unique. In addition to women's and children's magazines the firm issues general periodicals which appeal to both sexes and all age groups. It has no political publications. Many of the titles, such as *Woman's Journal*, *Woman's Illustrated*, *Popular Gardening*, *Argosy* and *Children's Newspaper*, will be very familiar to you.

Through a major holding in Kelly's Directories Limited, which in turn owns the Associated Iliffe Press and Thomas Skinner & Company, the Amalgamated Press controls a family of flourishing trade and technical publications. Many of these have a key function in the spread of technical developments in the industries which they serve. Among those of wider appeal are *The Autocar*, *Flight*, the indispensable *Post Office London Directory* and Skinner's *Stock Exchange Gazette*. Advertisement revenue from these publications is virtually uninfluenced by television competition, a factor tending to affect the trading position of some magazines of more general interest.

Over many years the minds of hundreds of youngsters and grown-ups too have been quickened by the output of the two book-publishing subsidiaries, the Educational Book Company and the Waverley Book Company, whose lists of standard works and encyclopaedias include such echoing titles as Sir Winston Churchill's war memoirs and Arthur Mee's *Children's Encyclopaedia*.

Razor-edged competition

The Amalgamated Press magazines have had an arduous year. Public taste in magazine reading is becoming markedly selective and competition is razor-edged. Due to the expenditure of large sums on essential promotion and publicity, the non-technical publishing side of Amalgamated Press activities made a comparatively meagre contribution to the trading profit during the year under review.

The price of progress is expensive and, although advertisements are bringing in more revenue, the magazines themselves need a considerable degree of modernisation. It is bound to be some time, however, before the printing plant can put our plans into effect. Furthermore, general improvement depends to some extent upon the selection and training of new young executives who will need time before they can play their full part in restoring the Amalgamated Press to its former pre-eminence.

In the meantime provision is being made for the latest presses and equipment for the editorial contents and techniques of the magazines to be brought up to date and, we trust, for a new surge forward by this magnificent old business.

The pulp and paper industry

Bearing in mind the slight recession through which the industry is passing, your pulp and paper companies have done well. The profits of the Amalgamated Press subsidiary, the Imperial Paper Mills Limited, reached a peak in the year under review but are likely to be lower in the current year, a reduction partly attributable to heavy competition from foreign mills. On the other hand the profits of Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills Limited recovered in the year under review against the general trend in the industry and the prospects for the current year give hope of further improvement. Albert E. Reed & Company Limited, in which we have an interest, is also affected by world trading conditions and profit margins are narrowed.

Lively newspapers

Of the other companies with which you are concerned, you may already have heard that, following the price increase of October 1957 your associated company Sunday Pictorial Newspapers Limited had another successful year. The light-hearted weekly *Reveille*, in which you, company and the Sunday Pictorial each hold 50% of the shares, remains the best seller in its field in spite of keen competition.

Our newspapers in Scotland, the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, continue to set a lively pace in one of the most vigorous areas of publishing competition in the United Kingdom. The sales of the *Daily Record* have increased by over 100,000 in the year since we took over to the present average of around 440,000. The past year's company results have been satisfactory and encouraging signs are appearing for the year ahead.

Trading conditions in Ghana and Sierra Leone were more difficult for our West African group of companies, but profits were maintained during the year. With the way open towards full independence for Nigeria within the Commonwealth in 1960, prospects for our newspapers in the Federation are good.

Television interests

Your interests in Associated TeleVision Limited are prospering. The accounts in your hands include dividends amounting to 70% and a dividend of 100% for the current year is anticipated.

Included in the purchase of the Amalgamated Press was a one-third interest in Southern Television Limited. During the current year this company has been granted a licence to operate a satellite station at Dover. Since we are not allowed to hold shares in more than one commercial television company, arrangements are being made for the sale of this interest.

Withdrawal from Australia

A further event of importance during this busy period was our withdrawal from Australia. We first sold our radio and television interests, then our holdings in the Herald and Weekly Times Limited of Melbourne were disposed of. Large sums of money have been invested in our Australian interests in the last decade and, although at one time it appeared that substantial losses would be suffered, we have been able fully to recover our capital.

Daily Mirror's new home

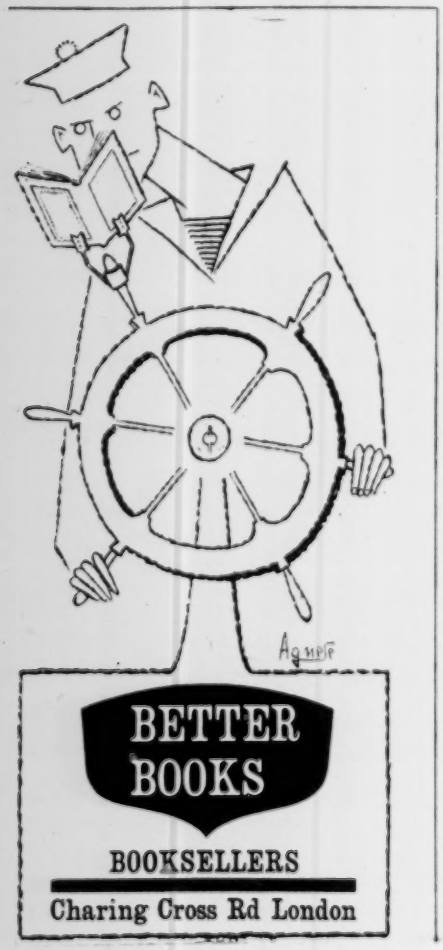
By the time I next stand before you, we expect to be operating from our new building in Holborn Circus, which is already one of the landmarks of Central London. We have long since outgrown Geraldine House which was adequate when we first entered it over thirty years ago. The capital investment scheme thus thrust upon us has given rise to technical opportunities which have been fully grasped. The publishing room, where newspapers are made up into parcels, will have a degree of mechanisation exceeding anything on this side of the Atlantic. The same can be said of certain aspects of the press room operations. A unique automatic telephone system is to be installed. Future needs are being taken care of by the erection of a secondary office building across the road from the main building.

The addition of the Amalgamated Press to our family of companies has increased the number of our employees by over 11,000. I should like to close with a word of thanks to all of them, old and new, for their help in achieving a successful year.

and choruses of the highest and most consistent quality may suddenly be followed by page after page of the merest routine. These passages are clearly the result of Handel's subconscious resistance to some element of falsity or redundancy in the text. His peculiar sensitivity in this respect – a sensitivity which a greater figure such as Bach could never quite find room for – led to his greatest triumphs as a dramatist. But when a musician is so dependent on an extra-musical stimulus, the whole basis of his art becomes frighteningly vulnerable, and Handel suffered from that vulnerability in a way that Stravinsky – in some ways a similar artist – has not. For Handel lived in an age where subservience to convention was a necessary preliminary to the conquest of convention, whereas Stravinsky has been able to protect his vulnerable flank by making his own conventions and subserving no others.

From the early 1920s up to, and even beyond, *The Rake's Progress*, Stravinsky's music has paid frequent homage to Handel. However, this is very far from being an indication of Handel's 'modernity'. Handel's harmonic liberties, unlike Purcell's, do not anticipate details in, say, Wagner or Bartok. At most, they look forward to Mozart – which is quite as remarkable, though of no interest to those misguided bloodhounds whose nostrils quiver at every suggestion of modern chromaticism or dissonant suspensions in the classical repertoire. Secure in his time as he is in the universality of his genius, Handel can thus reach us without any taint of pseudo-modern *arrivisme*. A just estimate of modern music's greatest neglected composer can do nothing but good, and in its illogical way, the Handel Bicentenary will have helped to bring that about.

DAVID DREW



This Century

DOES this work help or encourage men to know and claim their social rights? A few weeks ago I wrote that this was the final criterion by which I judge a work of art. Now I want to elaborate this point a little further. I am of course fully aware that to most people in this country who are now interested in art such a view will seem self-evidently absurd. Yet they will probably be unaware that my view was shared by David, Géricault, Courbet, Van Gogh, Léger, and that, before the eighteenth century, an equally didactic, if less politically revolutionary, view was held by nearly all artists.

However, today is today. So first let me explain what I do *not* mean. When I go into a gallery, I do not assess the works according to how graphically they present, for example, the plight of our old-age pensioners. Painting and sculpture are clearly not the most suitable means for putting pressure on the government to repeal the Rent Act. Nor am I suggesting that the artist, when actually working, can or should be primarily concerned with the justice of a social cause.

> Shut the door of the Pope's chapel,
> Keep those children out.
> There on that scaffolding reclines
> Michael Angelo.
> With no more sound than the mice make
> His hand moves to and fro.
> Like a long-legged fly upon the stream
> His mind moves upon silence.

Yeats understood the necessary preoccupations of the artist.

What I do mean is something less direct and more comprehensive. After we have responded to a work of art, we leave it carrying away in our consciousness something which we didn't have before. This something amounts to more than our memory of the incident represented, and also more than our memory of the shapes and colours and spaces which the artist has used and arranged. What we take away with us – on the most profound level – is the memory of the artist's way of looking at the world. The representation of a recognisable incident (an incident here can simply mean a tree or a head) offers us the chance of relating the artist's way of looking to our own. The forms he uses are the means by which he expresses his way of looking. The truth of this is confirmed by the fact that we can often recall the experience of a work, having forgotten both its precise subject and its precise formal arrangement.

Yet why should an artist's way of looking at the world have any meaning for us? Why does it give us pleasure? Because, I believe, it increases our awareness of our own potentiality. Not of course our awareness of our potentiality as artists ourselves. But a way of looking at the world implies a certain relationship with the world, and every relationship implies action. The kind of actions implied vary a great deal. A classical Greek sculpture increases our awareness of our own potential physical dignity; a Rembrandt of our potential moral courage; a Matisse of our potential sensual awareness. Yet each of these examples is too personal and too narrow to contain the whole truth of the matter. A work can, to some extent, increase an awareness of different potentialities in different people. The important point is that a valid work of art promises in some way or another the possibility of an increase, an improvement. Nor need the work be optimistic to achieve this; indeed, its subject may be tragic. For it is not the subject that makes the promise, it is the artist's way of viewing his subject. Goya's way of looking at a massacre amounts to the contention that we ought to be able to do without massacres.

Works can be very roughly divided into two categories, each offering, in the way just described, a different kind of promise. There are works which embody a way of looking that promises the mastering of reality – Piero, Mantegna, Poussin, Degas. Each of these suggests in a different way that space, time and movement are understandable and controllable. Life is only as chaotic as men make it or allow it to be. There are other works which embody a way of looking whose promise lies not so much in any suggested mastery, but rather in the fervour of an implied desire for change – El Greco, Rembrandt, Watteau, Delacroix, Van Gogh. These artists suggest that men in one way or another are larger than their circumstances – and so could change them. The two categories are related, perhaps, to the old distinction between Classic and Romantic, but they are broader because they are not concerned with specific historical vocabularies. (It is obviously absurd to think of El Greco as a romantic in the same sense as Delacroix or Chopin.)

All right, you may now say, I see your point: art is born out of hope – it's a point that's often been made before, but what has it to do with claiming social rights? Here it is essential to remember that the specific meaning of a work of art changes – if it didn't, no work could outlive its period, and no agnostic could appreciate a Bellini. The meaning of the improvement, of the increase promised by a work of art, depends upon who is looking at it when. Or, to put it dialectically, it depends upon what obstacles are impeding human progress at any given time. The rationality of a Poussin first gave hope in the context of absolute monarchism: later it gave hope in the context of free trade and Whig reforms; still later it confirmed Léger's faith in proletarian socialism.

It is our century, which is pre-eminently the century of men throughout the world claiming the right of equality, it is our own history that makes it inevitable that we can only make sense of art if we judge it by the criterion of whether or not it helps men to claim their social rights. It has nothing to do with the unchanging nature of art – if such a thing exists. As *Zhivago* shows so well, a revolutionary period makes everything that can be positive revolutionary, and everything that cannot be, counter-revolutionary. It is the lives lived during the last fifty years that have now turned Michelangelo into a revolutionary artist. The hysteria with which many people today deny the present, inevitable social emphasis of art is simply due to the fact that they are denying their own time. They would like to live in a period when they'd be right.

And now again – if I've brought you with me so far – you may ask: How then is it possible for works to be produced today which do *not* help men to claim or recognise their social rights? Why does your criterion make you condemn – as you did – Jack Smith's paintings? It is possible because many works produced today do not embody a way of looking at the world: on the contrary they look away from the world.

Certainly a Jack Smith will appear no more meaningless to the average Londoner than an early Juan Gris. But then my criterion is not a quantitive one. It is not a question of how many men can directly be made aware of their own potentiality; a truth can't immediately be judged by its accessibility. The point about Jack Smith's work, if I'm right about it, is that it cannot increase anyone's awareness of potentiality. And it can't do so because, unlike Gris' work, it is based on mystification. It neither brings order to reality, nor sets

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man above his circumstances. In fact it does the opposite. It glorifies the irrational and the uncontrollable.

The irony is that such works are claimed as modern, when in fact they are based on a denial of all that has newly become possible.

JOHN BERGER

Shallow Soil

Mr Wesker's new play, *Roots* (at the Royal Court), was first produced at the Belgrave Theatre, Coventry: it would be nice to think that its current appearance in Sloane Square was a step towards its presentation in the West End; nice but no doubt silly, for it is exactly the kind of thing Shaftesbury Avenue never finds room for. It is original, entertaining, with a hard core of social criticism, well produced and admirably acted by the Coventry Company. It might easily have been Cold Comfort: it is in fact rural Kitchen Sink.

The action takes place in the cottages of Norfolk farm labourers. They have electric light, some of them; and some of them have the telly. They suffer from a mysterious complaint called gut-ache and seem not to have heard of the National Health Service. What Mr Wesker is doing is quite simple: he is exposing the impoverishment of English working-class life, no longer necessarily economic impoverishment but, in the deepest sense, cultural – his title is an exercise in irony; beyond all this he is attacking his characters' own dumb acceptance of this condition, their very ignorance that they are impoverished.

The nature of his material sets Mr Wesker obvious problems which he very nearly surmounts. The characters, all but one, are dumb oxen in Wyndham Lewis's sense of the word: moreover, their vocabulary is so sparse as to make them almost inarticulate; and, it must be admitted, the Norfolk dialect is the slowest means of expression outside Texas. Nevertheless, Mr Wesker triumphs, partly because of his own unsentimental sympathy, partly because of the character of the agent of light in the play.

This is Beatie Bryant, the one member of the family who has broken away. She has gone to London, become a waitress and has fallen in love with a young Socialist intellectual, Ron, who has shown her a whole new world of experience. The action of the play consists in Beatie's and the Bryants' waiting for her Ron to arrive. He doesn't; as the family sit round the table set for high tea, his letter arrives instead: he is breaking off the engagement. It is a nice touch of Mr Wesker's that we are made to realise that Ron himself is a phoney; but still, Beatie has to accept the fact of her own inadequacy, an inadequacy arising from the thinness of the soil in which her roots are set; and it gives her – and Mr Wesker – the chance to launch out into an impassioned onslaught on the shallowness of her environment.

Beatie is beautifully played by Miss Joan Plowright. She attacks her part with a gusto that is always under control, and she quite splendidly renders Beatie's bewildered uncomprehending love for her Espresso-bar Romeo and her numbed realisation, in the end, both that she has failed him and that he has betrayed her. But she is admirably supported by the other players, and especially by Miss Gwen Nelson as her mother. This is by far the best and most faithful play about British working-class life that has appeared for a long time.

WALTER ALLEN

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HEINEMANN

Dying and Living

MR WATANABE, head of the Citizens' Advice Bureau, had set up a record of thirty years' attendance without a break. He thumbs the pile of papers in front of him. All round him are more piles of paper, and then among the further clutter, in two long rows facing one another, his assistants major and minor. When any member of the public comes to the counter for advice he or she is passed to another department, and from there to another and another, till they drift away or come back in a crying rage. Mr Watanabe, we are told, must have been dead twenty years.

But as a matter of fact we have already been shown an X-ray of his stomach indicating – what he doesn't yet know – that he has cancer. This discovery brings him back horribly for his few remaining months to life. Such is the theme of Akira Kurosawa's *Living* (at the Curzon), his first film of contemporary life to reach London audiences, made in 1952 before *Seven Samurai* and after *Rashomon*. It is, one might say, his *Umberto D*, and into it he has instilled dread of death and that anguish of not having really begun before it must all end.

The little civil servant, who has remained a widower for his son's sake, first takes to drink and under the guidance of a cheap Mephistophelian novelist staggers into a westernised dance hall or hell where he croaks a sad old song to make the revolving couples pause. Then he clutches at the company of a young girl, not for sex, but merely for health and life; and finally his desperation drives him to take one action among the many stifled by years of bureaucratic inactivity: there had been a poor women's petition asking for a cesspool to be filled in and a playground set in its place. Everyone is astounded when he forces the Deputy Mayor to agree to this; he himself, bowed with pain, sees that it is done; then he dies.

That might well be the end; but the surprise and triumph of the film is that, with his death, the character and the anecdote come to larger life in a wake scene that not only gives a fascinating glimpse into ceremony but unexpectedly deepens interest and sympathy. The tranquil photograph on the altar, the family and colleagues squatting along two walls at first decorously hushed and then under the influence of *sake* bursting into wilder and more sacred or sentimental discoveries about the late departed, while flashbacks bring home the pathos of his final phase of action: all this is made dramatic with a technical brilliance one could associate with no other director. The part of Mr Watanabe has been played, by Takashi Shimura, in the mask-like Japanese way: here it is a mask of pain, as in *Throne of Blood* it was a mask of ferocity. The device by which, when the actor is no longer continuously before us, he becomes more real, more exacting of pity and admiration, adds a dimension to the tale and steepens its moral perspectives, so that the satirical end rams home truth almost as light relief. After – in their wake-mood of tears and exaltation swearing to turn over a new leaf and never let things slide again – things under the newly promoted head of course go on exactly as they had in the past.

Let me insist that while this film impresses its pain, it does so discreetly and insists more on its human ascendance. The whole film gives a new side of Kurosawa: heroism here struggles out of belittling circumstance.

WILLIAM WHITEBAIT

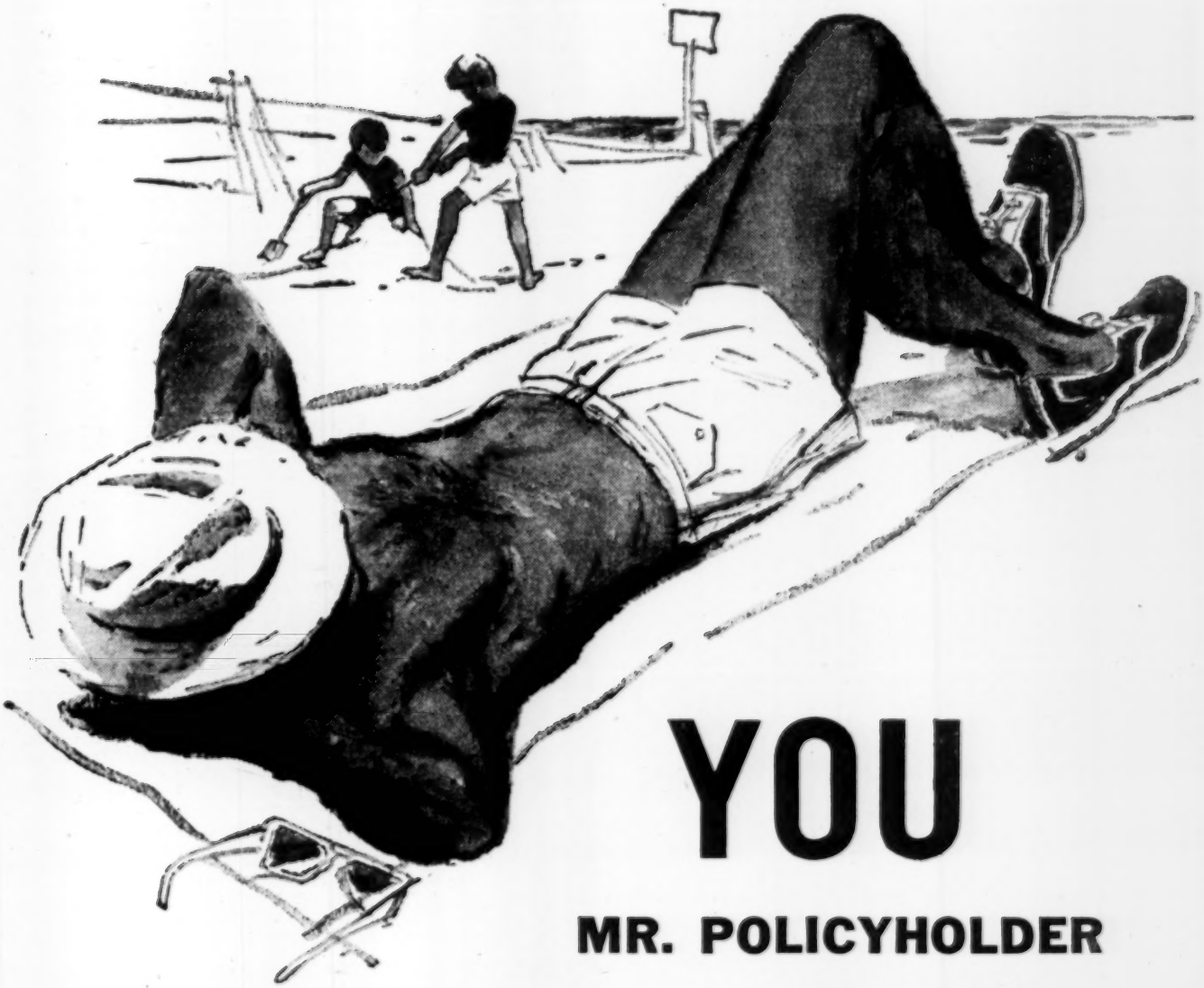
Love's Labours, at the Lyric, Hammersmith

This brisk undergraduate piece is calculated to bring out the disciples of the progressive musical in a picket line outside the Lyric. Instead of assaulting Shakespeare's courtiers with a chill blast from the modern world, the Cambridge authors have decided that the Victorian twilight is an age quite recent enough.

But their opening idea more than justifies the choice of the year 1901 and the country house setting: here the King of Navarre and his euphuistic companions reassemble transformed into cloistered aesthetes who have fled the entanglements of the city to devote themselves to the advanced drama of Zola, Chekhov (somewhat premature, this; he did not arrive here until the Twenties), and, as Costard the odd job man pronounces it, Ibscene. The task of finding Victorian equivalents for the other characters rapidly puts paid to the aesthetic atmosphere, but in place of it a *louche* idyll grows from the spectacle of the Hon. Ada Moth pouting like Caroll's Alice in a hooped velvet skirt, Adrian Armado hamming away with memories of Macready, and the Rev. Nathaniel intently vibrating over the stage an agitated dowsing-rod almost springing out of his palsied clutch. As soon as Reginald D'Oyley Boyet smuggles in four of his show-girls in the guise of New Women, the piece starts heading for familiar country. Before long they are busily compromising themselves in the spinney and pinning their men down: songs grow more numerous and more grotesque (there is one called 'Honorificabilititudinatibus'), but they do not ward off the impending banality.

Love's Labours was played to roars of approval at the Cambridge ADC Theatre a few weeks ago and the company are now beset with the usual hazards of undergraduate transfer – a larger theatre, and an alien audience who fail to snap up all the Eng. Lit. jokes. Their playing is stiffer and slower; but Elizabeth Proud, Derek Jacobi, and John Wood continue to give pointed and well controlled performances. The authors, too numerous to be crammed into any dependent clause, are Richard Cottrell, Corin Redgrave, and John Wood; Clive Swift wrote the music.

I.W.



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Correspondence

APARTHEID IN SPORT

SIR, – The New Zealand Rugby Football Union has announced that no Maori players will be eligible for the All Black team (that is, the representative national rugby team) to tour South Africa next year. This decision amounts to an extension of the ugly doctrine of *apartheid* into a Commonwealth country which has until now boasted of its fair play in racial matters. The enormity of the decision has been condemned unanimously by NZ Christians (that is, by the Protestant National Council of Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church) as well as by trade unions, students, and the Maori race itself. The Presbyterian Moderator (the Rt. Rev. Dr J. D. Salmond), for example, says: 'If the colour bar is morally offensive, and incompatible with Christian faith, it remains so in sport as in any other human activity'. The Associate Minister of Maori Affairs (Hon. E. T. Tirikatene) has protested against New Zealand being 'forced, even by implication, to accede to the policy of racial segregation in another country'. The NZ Public Service Association has condemned the suggestion that any NZ team should play before segregated audiences; and the only prominent Maori to be so far persuaded to defend the Rugby Union's decision has been denounced by his own (much more prominent) brother.

But despite this landslide of disapproval the Rugby Union stands firm, and – more incredible still – New Zealand's Labour government has declined to intervene. The Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Walter Nash), when speaking to 600 protesting Wellington students, has gone so far as to apologise for the Rugby Union, and in effect for *apartheid*: 'I think it is inherently wrong myself, but I do not know what I would think in the circumstances in South Africa'.

Meanwhile, forces of decency in South Africa have made their plea. 'Part of the strength of our case', writes the anti-segregationist South African Sports Association to New Zealand, 'resides in the fact that in other countries of the world merit and not race is the criterion in selecting teams. . . . We trust you will not fail us'.

As isolated New Zealand writers in London, we have been asked to ensure that maximum pressure is placed on the New Zealand government from abroad in order to make that government change its mind and take a hand in the matter. It seems apparent that the government, because it teeters on a slender parliamentary majority, is prepared to forego all moral principle for the sake of not antagonising the supposedly powerful interests controlling the national sport. It seems equally apparent that sufficiently heavy protest from responsible circles in Britain – especially from Labour and Church organisations – may well effect a change in the government's feeble attitude.

Cablegrams and letters (latter by air for preference) should be sent, as soon as possible, to: The Prime Minister, Parliament Buildings, Wellington, NZ. It would also be appreciated if copies of such protests were handed to the press, and in particular to the New Zealand Press Association in London.

C. V. BOLLINGER
DAVID BALLANTYNE
MAURICE SHADBOLT
JOHN BOYD
KEVIN IRELAND

2 Shelley Court
Tite Street, SW3

LABOUR PURGE

SIR, – Some weeks ago the NEC of the Labour Party proscribed the Socialist Labour League. I think that your readers ought to be aware of how the EC of the Leeds Labour Party is using this proscription to conduct a witch hunt against certain loyal Labour Party members, ostensibly on the ground that they are 'Trotskyites'. The word 'witch-hunt' may appear hysterical. There is in fact no other word to express precisely what has been happening in the Leeds Labour Party.

Eight members of the Leeds Labour Party have been expelled on a variety of charges. The charges were presented to a meeting of the General Committee of that party with a preamble full of vague and large terms such as 'Trotskyism' and 'permanent revolution'. These terms were not explained to delegates; many obviously did not understand them; and two delegates who asked for an explanation were refused it. Thus the delegates were in fact partly bluffed by the use of verbal bogey-men.

Where precise charges were made against individuals, no adequate opportunity for rebuttal of charges was allowed. The time of reply was severely limited, and no opportunities for calling witnesses were given. Yet the charges against individuals often rested on hearsay and tittle-tattle, and among them there occurred statements which anything but the most culpably negligent of inquiries could have shown to be false. To give one example from several available, Mr Cliff Slaughter, one of the expelled, was charged with having some years ago been a Communist Party candidate in local elections. It was in fact his father who was such a candidate.

Those threatened with expulsion were smeared by bringing in irrelevant matter about their past. In one case it was included in the charges against a delegate that he had protested at a previous proscription. I asked the Chairman of the General Committee for an assurance that protests against proscriptions and expulsions were not grounds for expulsion from the Labour Party, but he would give me no assurance on this point. Since there was one case still to be heard, this constituted a threat to anyone disposed to oppose the expulsions.

It must be said that the actions of the chairman and manner of the proceedings were endorsed by a large majority of the delegates, but a majority who were given little opportunity to learn the truth on the matters on which they were supposed to be adjudicating. It therefore appeared important that this matter should receive publicity among Labour Party members. Councillor Lance Lake, who was also threatened with expulsion but who won his case, wrote a letter to *Tribune* giving an account of what had happened. Councillor Matthews, the chairman, replied in a letter defending the conduct of the meeting. What he did not say in his letter was that Councillor Lake would then be summoned before the EC to 'explain' his action in writing to *Tribune*.

I am therefore writing to you in the hope that free, democratic and public discussion of these issues will not be muzzled. I am one of those Socialists who joined the Labour Party a year ago because I thought it wrong to stand aside from the party's efforts. It is being suggested inside the Leeds party that I have no right to protest on these issues until I have been in the party longer. I might therefore say that I speak for many other members of the Leeds party as well as myself.

ALASDAIR MACINTYRE

Bedlington House
Potternewton Mount
Leeds 7

HELP FOR THE ARTS

SIR, – Alan Pryce-Jones, in commenting on the Gulbenkian Foundation report *Help for the Arts*, refers to the need to build up a more civilised community to appreciate the arts. Clearly, people in this country may need to be 'taught' both to look and listen, but is there not some practical step to be undertaken now?

To increase the number of theatre-goers, an effort might be directed to develop interest within the working-class movement. Too long, I would suggest, has the living theatre served a social minority. In the schools a more positive approach might be adopted in showing the range, subtlety and excitement of the living theatre.

Some years ago in France, it was found that, as in Britain, the capital had been absorbing considerable talent from the provincial centres. Therefore, it was decided to develop a regional pattern of style and production to attract new audiences.

Alsace and Lorraine formed a syndicate and a theatre for their region. Later, with government support, five more centres emerged. They were all created because of a local need to fill a local purpose. Their acting and direction is extremely impressive but, more significant is that they are regional theatres producing a style of acting and presentation which is their own. Good plays at reasonable prices and in pleasant surroundings are offered for all.

We have only the Theatre Workshop to offer. I would advocate group theatres throughout a number of major centres. A national theatre in London could only mean an unimaginative, ever-conscious management with possible questions in the House by an irate member for Ulster, protesting against the casting in plays of Siobhan McKenna and even Francis Noel-Baker raging against the number of advertisements in the programme.

ERIC MOONMAN

Toynbee Hall
Commercial Street E1

SIR, – May I put in a loud hear! hear! to the suggestion made by Alan Pryce Jones in a recent edition of your journal, that bodies like the Gulbenkian Trust might make grants towards the improvement of architectural standards in this country. But, might I also suggest that rather than making them to bodies like the Anti-Uglies, who often cannot get to work until the buildings are already up, they should be made to local authorities whose ratepayers and councils would, relieved from financial pressure, find it easier to put aesthetic ends before economic means.

Here in Cambridge, for instance, we are being threatened by a redevelopment scheme in the heart of the city which will destroy much of the character of Cambridge as we know it. Our council propose to lease the site of about seven acres to a development company who will then erect the buildings. Such big financial tycoons could run rings round any county or city council if they wished, and even if a scheme proposed by them were of unimpeachable excellence, what guarantee can anyone have that it will be carried

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out if it proves on further investigation to be uneconomic for the developer?

Cambridge has a particular responsibility to preserve the character of its city centre, but there must be many places faced with a similar problem of redeveloping an area which is cheek by jowl with buildings of great architectural and historic worth. It is comparatively easy to protect such buildings from destruction – it is much, much harder to ensure that new buildings are worthy of their old neighbours. I submit that the problem would be simpler to solve if some of the financial burden were shouldered by a disinterested body. It would certainly ease the task of people who oppose such horrors as those which now threaten Cambridge, and it might enable them to make effective and constructive protest before it is too late. Most important of all, perhaps, it would prevent more money going to line the pockets of those attending the Asper's Shindigs of Paul Johnson's recent article.

CECILIA SCURFIELD

8 Adams Road
Cambridge

ANY WITNESSES?

SIR, – During the evening of 5 November 1958, I was working as a photographer covering the Guy Fawkes celebrations in Trafalgar Square. At about 9.30 I was arrested, for obstruction. The actual arrest took place in the road which runs from the Strand, across the top of Whitehall to Cockspur Street. This area was almost deserted by this time, and I and the arresting officer were in full view of the crowds which had been forced out of the square itself and into the surrounding roads. My arrest must have been noticed by some members of the public present. I was taken away in the police tender to Cannon Row Police Station.

This arrest, and certain events subsequent to it are now the subject of legal proceedings in the High Court and it is very important in the interests of justice to have the evidence of any person or persons who witnessed my arrest, or who saw me later, either in the police tender or at the police station. I am about six feet tall, heavily built, and was at the time wearing fawn trousers, dark green tweed jacket and heavy-framed horn-rimmed glasses. I had a Rolleiflex camera with a flashgun round my neck, and a black plastic electronic flash slung from my shoulder.

I should be most grateful if anybody who witnessed my arrest or subsequent progress would write to me at his earliest convenience.

ALAN MEEK

Flat C
Wetherby Mansions
Earl's Court Square, SW5

CHINESE ARCHEOLOGY

SIR, – I am continually astonished at the way in which the clichés of conventional political ideology insinuate themselves everywhere – even into Mr H. G. Porteous's review last week of a new book on the Thousand Buddha Caves in North-west China. 'So far', he says, guardedly, 'there is no sign that political iconoclasm will destroy them. . . .'

For anyone who actually knows the site, the implication is incomprehensibly unfair to contemporary Chinese archaeologists. When I was there first in 1943 the caves with their marvellous frescoes were almost as neglected as they had been in the days of Aurel Stein, some still grimy from White Russian campfires, and at the mercy of the graffiti of wandering Kazaks or lorry-drivers from the Old Silk Road. When I was there again last summer I saw the remarkable work of preservation achieved during the past ten years by the Tunhuang Research Institute under the direction of my old friend Dr Ch'ang Shu-Hung. New galleries have been built to give access to every cave, doors fixed and electric light installed, sand cleared away to free caves hitherto undiscovered, a good library collected, every facility for visiting scholars provided, and splendid albums of reproductions published. And one of the three oasis temples has been restored for liturgical worship, continued still by the venerable Yi Lama. Not for a thousand years, since the last of the Buddhist abbots. has Ch'ien-fo-tung been so well looked after.

Yet as if determined not to understand China we show our appreciation by foreboding 'political iconoclasm'.

JOSEPH NEEDHAM

1 Owlstone Road
Cambridge

PRESS AND PALACE

SIR, – In reply to Mr Francis Williams' smug and hypocritical attack upon Prince Philip, it may be enough to say that as long as Mr Williams's 'ordinary working journalists' allow their professional colleagues to exploit human misery for gain, there will be found many people who regard throwing nuts to your profession as appropriate, dowsing it with water as excusable and non-cooperation with it as inevitable.

GERALD DE WINTON

Glasbury, via Hereford

VISITORS TO BRITAIN

SIR, – It is interesting that the British immigration authorities have not sought to explain or justify the conduct which has been criticised by your correspondents.

Whenever I leave or enter this country I am embarrassed by the rude manner in which British and non-British passport holders are segregated in separate streams, the foreigners being subjected to a much longer delay than the British travellers.

If there is a need for this offensive treatment of foreign visitors perhaps it could be explained; if there is no need it should cease forthwith.

DENIS GLYN

Dover House Road, SW15

SOUTH AFRICAN BOYCOTT

SIR, – Several British labour and co-operative bodies have responded to the call of the African National Congress to boycott *all* South African goods. It is greatly to be hoped that the Co-operative Wholesale Society will take this line (if they have not already done so) and inform the South African government.

JOHN H. BROCKLESBY

32b Burgate
Barton on Humber

(BON) VIVEUR

SIR, – Mr Lebrecht-Ellis is wrong to say that *viveur* can only mean 'womanizer'. He has forgotten Baudelaire's sonnet, *Le Mort joyeux*, in which the worms are invited by the poet to burrow their way through his rotten carcase. He won't, he says, grudge them their enjoyment and addresses them as '*philosophes viveurs*'. This must surely mean that worms are *viveurs* in that they feed on rich human flesh. Any other interpretation would point to a more fantastic perversion than anyone has yet laid to Baudelaire's charge.

K. A. GILLETT

Bryanston School
Blandford

YAEL DAYAN

SIR, – Due to the printing strike, our advertisement in your issue last week (NEW STATESMAN, 4 July) appeared with a slight but significant error. The advertisement was for *New Face In The Mirror* by Yael Dayan. In the advertisement the author was described as a man; she is the 19-year-old daughter of the Israeli Commander-in-Chief.

JONATHAN GATHORNE-HARDY

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[NCT 1064]

BOOKS IN GENERAL

Seventeen Reasonable Men

Few books on modern English history have created a bigger impression than A. V. Dicey's *Lectures on the Relation between Law and Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century*. First delivered at Harvard in 1898, the lectures were published in book form in 1905 and reprinted in 1914 with a new introduction of nearly 100 pages. This introduction is as remarkable as the text. It is concerned with the 'collectivist' legislation of the previous thirteen years, but it moves majestically from description to warning:

> What are the hopes which a reasonable man may cherish with regard to the progress of collectivism in England? Unless he be a person of astoundingly sanguine temperament it would be difficult for him not to perceive that the combination of socialistic and democratic legislation threatens the gravest danger to the country.

Dicey had the good sense to qualify most of his colourful prophecies, although he did forecast that heavy taxation (income tax at 1s. 8d.) would make it difficult for England to survive another major war. He admitted also that in dealing with the recent past he was a critic and not a historian. He reminded his readers that when Burke, de Tocqueville and Bagehot in their own generation had tried to survey contemporary law and opinion they had produced 'only partial success, and success in some cases almost over-balanced by failure'.

His own book is still successful enough today to stimulate seventeen 'reasonable men' – one of them rejects the title 'wise men' – to take up his theme and explore 'the possible relations' between public opinion and law in the middle of the twentieth century.* That there are seventeen of them is an oblique tribute not only to Dicey's reputation but to one of his main theses – that there has been a marked shift in thought and practice from individualism to collectivism. Dicey strode alone through many fields, stooping to examine flowers on the way: the seventeen carefully keep to their own gardens, most of them well-cultivated and some of them, it is fair to add, very extensive and with broad views. Their views look in different directions, however, as the titles of some of the first few chapters reveal – the legacy of the Philosophical Radicals, the Conservative tradition, the Liberal outlook, and 'The growth of Socialism'.

In discussing the nineteenth century Dicey was no more a 'straight' historian than he was in discussing the recent past. He was a lawyer, and as Mr Griffith writes in one of the new essays, 'a man who has had a legal training is never quite the same again'. It is difficult for a lawyer to behave like a sociologist, a political scientist or a general historian. Dicey's *Law and Opinion* has serious weaknesses as a history book. It is at once too rigid and too vague, and it leaves out much that is relevant and even antecedent to its leading themes. The rigidity is demonstrated in the system of chronological classification: the vagueness is apparent both in the use of terms and the analysis of relationships. It is misleading to fit the facts of nineteenth-century legislative history into the three periods Dicey chooses – the age of old Toryism or 'legislative quiescence', the age of individualism, and the age of collectivism. Not only was there much state intervention in the age of individualism but much of it was inspired by Benthamite philosophy. Behind both *laissez-faire* and state intervention were the pressures of an increasingly industrialised society, pressures which were often more important than opinions. In the so-called age of collectivism also there were so many different impulses behind different items of 'collectivist' legislation that to bracket them all together as collectivist, or even worse as Socialist, is dangerously confusing.

More seriously Dicey never concerned himself fully with what he would have regarded disdainfully as the lower levels of administrative and political history making. He preferred to linger in people's studies rather than visit their offices, to follow debates in the House of Commons rather than to scrutinise pressure groups. He made no attempt to measure opinion or to study the relationship between opinion and power. Despite its title, his book provides neither an analysis of opinion nor a realistic account of the law-making process. It ends with the most general of all generalisations, a reference to 'what for want of a better name, we call the spirit of the age'.

Dicey's vagueness in the use of terms is noted by many of the essayists in this new volume. They subject words like 'individualism' and' Socialism' to far more critical examination than he did. Professor Ginsberg, for example, distinguishes meticulously between three kinds of individualism – political, sociological and methodological – and states firmly in his editorial preface that the problems Dicey particularly underlined 'can no longer be adequately expressed in terms of an antithesis between individualism and collectivism'. Were they adequately described in these terms in 1905 or in 1914? There is substantial evidence to support Professor Titmuss's argument that the debate preceding the Health Insurance Act of 1911 centred not on a struggle between individualism and collectivism but between different forms of collectivism, different degrees of freedom, open and concealed power.

Yet the interest and value of Dicey's volume remain. The 1914 introduction is, as Professor Kahn Freund writes, 'the political testament of a dying generation, a lament for *laissez faire*'. The volume as a whole is confident and dramatic in its sweep, ranging over ideas, policies and events still seldom studied together. Like all broad surveys it is as interesting for what it leaves out as for what it puts in. The seventeen lecturers enjoy the game of pointing to significant omissions, significant, that is, to us. 'Nationalisation' does not figure in the index, nor does 'homosexuality'. Indeed, the word 'sex' has only one reference – 'sexes, political equality of, 160 *note*'

The new volume is useful for the same reasons as its original, but it has its own weaknesses – the lack of an agreed chronology, a clash of basic assumptions, occasional uncertainty of purpose, and above all surprising omissions which require neither hindsight nor foresight to identify. Despite its title there is no reference in the index to the Press, to the BBC or to Television. 'The usual mass media of communication' are mentioned *en passant* by one writer, but there is no sustained attempt to examine the market for ideas and opinions. 'Mass culture' is not set alongside 'welfare state': advertising and public relations are ignored. These omissions are serious, for there have been vast changes in the context of communication since Dicey and it has often been recognised by critics that in his own day he was too reticent about this subject.

He was inconsistent and uneasy also about the precise relationship between 'public opinion' and 'law-making opinion', and the uneasiness persists in many of the new essays. Only Dr Mannheim in an interesting essay on criminal law and penology tries to sort out the main elements in this relationship. He rightly points out that talk of 'public opinion' can be 'reactionary' as well as enlightening, that it can sometimes confuse rather than assist, and that the concept of 'law-making opinion' needs to be extended to include the specialist opinion of qualified experts. In questions of penal reform the alleged state of public opinion is often referred to

> without anyone really knowing exactly what public opinion really wants and whether it wants anything at all. The problem of how to ascertain and how to guide public opinion in matters of penal reform; how to know when it is and when it is not practical politics to follow, to guide, or to ignore public opinion . . . these and many other questions are still far from being adequately answered; nor am I in a position to offer a solution.

Dr Mannheim does offer useful advice and criticism, however, and stresses both the need for 'opinion research' and the technical inadequacy of several recent official reports. The critical note in his essay was paralleled in one of the most searching reviews of the first edition of Dicey's book, by an American, Arthur Bentley. 'He owed us a social dissection', Bentley wrote of Dicey, 'and not a rhapsody'. But he added generously, 'the trouble lies not in Dicey's imperfect investigation, but in his insoluble problem'.

Several essayists in the new volume – although not all of them – attempt a social dissection. A few concern themselves specifically with the relationship between opinion and law-making in their own field, and Mr Griffith forcefully challenges Dicey's approach to this subject as 'somewhat intellectualised'. Among the scattered points made about it by other essayists four are particularly interesting. Dr Mannheim notes the 'two-way traffic' between government departments and pressure groups. In a masterly essay Professor Kahn Freund comments that some 'interest groups' are less interested in legislation than they were fifty years ago and prefer 'collective *laissez faire*' to planning. Professor Glass rightly stresses that new developments in social policy are rarely single-minded. The Education Act of 1944, for instance, was the product of various pressures working in the same direction. Mr Abel-Smith suggests that 'the power of the professional adviser as a force moulding public opinion could make a lecture in its own right'. These points deserve to be considered together and related to a discussion of the party system. Readable though the essays on the individual parties are, they say little about the effectiveness of political parties as agencies of public opinion and the effects of the electoral struggle on both opinion and legislation.

It would be interesting finally to read the views of the seventeen 'reasonable men' – not all, I suspect, of 'astoundingly sanguine temperaments' – on the peculiar English balance of continuity and change during the last forty-five years. Part of the answer lies in what with sleight of mind Dicey called 'circumstances': they are a convenient *deus ex machina* when 'opinions' cannot explain. Part of the answer lies deeper in economic and social structure. The essays which strike deepest in this volume are those which at this point leave Dicey far behind.

Asa Briggs

* *Law and Opinion in England in the Twentieth Century*. Edited by Morris Ginsberg. *Stevens*. 42*s*.

Warhead Wakes

I

'The flash of nuclear explosions set off at very great altitudes last year blinded rabbits up to 300 miles away, the Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today. . . . With a blink-reflex time of just over a quarter of a second for the rabbit and less than a quarter of a second for man nearly all of the radiant exposure from a very high altitude burst is received by the retina before the eye can be protected by blinking.' The Times, *16 June, 1959.*

Was this a carefulness beyond excess?
Or just carelessness; or couldn't care less?

You'd think
This would make us blink!
It did. The sentence was so bleak
We rabbits have said nothing for a week!

Blink-reflex times are slow: too slow, it's clear;
Think-reflex times far slower, so we fear.

May some day men forget!
Be our modest prayer.
Blind high above all let
Those demigods were.

II

'To prevent surprise one third of the planes of any strategic command must today be always airborne, fuelled and equipped for action', the spokesman said.

Over East Anglia
No bluer sky could be
Illumined so with fear
Illimitably;

So over Novgorod
Or elsewhere, where you will,
Calligraphy of God
Suspends the kill.

The circuits of our hopes as well
Depend – on a common hell.

I. A. RICHARDS

Amateurs in Anthropology

From Ape to Angel. By H. R. HAYS. *Methuen.* 36*s.*

The Harmless People. By ELIZABETH MARSHALL THOMAS. *Secker & Warburg.* 25*s.*

These are two books by 'amateurs' on what are technically social anthropological subjects. The first, by a novelist and literary critic, is sub-titled 'the first popular account of man as a social animal and of the customs, totems and taboos of primitive people, past and present'; the second is a description of how an American lived with, filmed and photographed, and ostensibly studied anthropologically, some bands of Bushmen in the Bechuanaland fringes of the Kalahari desert. As a professional social anthropologist, I inevitably find many weaknesses in both books, so I want to say at once that both are eminently readable and very interesting. Indeed, they are doubtless more readable books for the general public than the standard anthropological analyses, though I do not think that this outweighs their deficiencies as the records they claim to be: since social anthropology is a technical subject, its practitioners write technically, and those who would read anthropology must make the effort to learn its concepts, as they have to do if they try to understand the results of any science. I stress this point because what can be learnt from these books is limited by the authors' lack of understanding of their subjects, however palatable the books themselves may be.

This quality is most marked for me in Miss Thomas's very *sympathique* and vivid account of how Bushmen live in the semi-desert, with famine, disease, death, accident, and kidnapping by European farmers, as constant hazards. An atmosphere of this life, and of the suffering, the fatalism, the jokes, the comradeship, the moods it may breed, is beautifully conveyed, and it is illuminated by the character sketches of Bushmen which star the wanderings of the author's party from band to band. I have said 'an atmosphere', because there is no means of telling whether it is '*the* atmosphere', whether we are learning how Bushmen feel and react to their situation, or whether it is how Miss Thomas feels and reacts, and feels the Bushmen feel and react. The publisher's blurb exhibits this quality:

> In this strange limbo live a race of men who in their child-like simplicity come nearer the innocent Savage of Rousseau's imagination . . . It is the character of these harmless people that gives this book its special appeal to the exhausted and corroded intelligence that is all we are left with by the busy blessings of our industrial civilization.

In fact, we know already so much about the Bushmen, that one can tell this is incorrect: they are hard-headed hunters and collectors, with great skill in surviving in a bare environment. This skill emerges despite the atmosphere, and the main facts are about this skill. When it comes to forms of social relationships, to beliefs and customs, to music, we get far more clearly the author's reactions than the Bushmen's. She has apparently made no use of anything anyone else has written about the Bushmen: her description would have been helped greatly had she had this background knowledge. Even within her own knowledge she does not follow the clues. Whence come the European farmers who kidnap Bushmen? Why was no report made to the British or South African administrations? Why did not the Bechuana master complain to his chief? Why did not Miss Thomas herself report this? I hope the Anti-Slavery Society will do so. If we had answers to such specific questions as these, then the mysterious atmosphere which hangs over the book might be dissipated.

From Ape to Angel is far more ambitious, though it is not, as it claims to be, the first popular account of anthropology. But here are gathered together – in a chatter of short chapters – abstracts of the ideas and the material of some anthropologists, with brief biographies and interesting anecdotes about them. The subject itself is inherently so interesting, and the customs of mankind are in themselves so fascinating, that the book is most readable, and indeed over all it gives a good deal of information and insight. It is a book about American anthropologists: nineteenth and early-twentieth century Europeans make the grade, but of modern European anthropologists only the late Radcliffe-Brown and the late Malinowski rate more than a bare mention. Evans-Pritchard, one of the greatest thinkers in the history of the subject, has his description of a Zande dance quoted. The other modern British anthropologists are cited by name, sometimes incorrectly, and mostly with incorrect biographies. Only one living Continental scholar rates even this high.

My cavil here is more than injured patriotism and egotism. Mr Hays's failure to deal with the work of British and other European anthropologists leads him to see the whole development of the

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MACDONALD

subject askew: he fails therefore to show how several disciplines have emerged out of the hodge-podge anthropology of earlier years, defined by its subject matter (man and all his works), rather than by theory and interpretation of some facts about men in society. Hence he does not bring out sufficiently that it is no longer possible to talk of anthropology as if this was one discipline; and lacking this awareness he is unable to penetrate below the surface. For him, different anthropologists were influenced by various outsiders and various times: in fact, under these influences, and pressure of data and personal interests, several different disciplines, not several kinds of anthropology, have been created. *From Ape to Angel* remains a hodge-podge.

MAX GLUCKMAN

The Embarrassed Traveller

The Changing Sky. By NORMAN LEWIS. *Cape.* 21*s*.

For Mr Norman Lewis, travel is a vocation. His collected essays which describe his foreign journeys as a novelist are far sharper and more pleasurable than the run of four-square, unfocused books on single countries. He knows what he wants to see. He can put down the essence of a place; he is piquant, enterprising and concentrated. He is also embarrassed. That is excellent: the world has become an embarrassing place. He has noticed (as so many travellers have) that poor, backward countries where communications are bad, which have been exhausted by colonial misrule or by reactionary governments, or are paralysed by too much jungle, desert, mountain and the anopheles mosquito, preserve valuable things which vanish when prosperity and reform pour in on them. Siam (liberty and prosperity) is 'a little USA reflected in a fun fair mirror'; in French West Africa (relatively enlightened colonialism) the emancipated citizens have turned into weekend slaughterers wiping out all the lions and giraffes they can reach from a jeep. On the other hand, exploited, neglected and abandoned Viet-Nam has unsullied forests, full of happy tigers, elephants and Bronze Age men; Liberia, where ex-slaves have imposed plantation life on native Africans and which, as a country, has been the subject of international scandal, has preserved, by neglect, the one still untainted source of African art; Guatemala (colonial misrule, murderous dictatorships, Wall Street intervention) has still not suborned the Mayan red man, the most intelligent and mature of the Indians, if also the poorest; Belize (colonial decay) is a Victorian museum; the more Cuba (a chronic and ambiguous case) 'progresses' the more the secret African cults gain ground – among the upper-class Christian whites! Half the romantic, half the marksman of satirical realism, Mr Lewis has chosen the deplorable or, at any rate, the uneasy places where things have gone wrong, because there the anomalies and contrasts feed the traveller's curious even if jaded mind.

To Ghana he went for the celebrations of independence. A surprising point made here is that it was unfashionable to mention the slave trade; an unsurprising one is the old, old objection to the British in Africa, that they would never learn to stop strangers in the street, shake hands with them warmly and ask them where they were going and what they were doing. We gave up Ghana easily because, although we had been there a long time, we had never wished to send down roots. Yet it will be a century before a certain Englishness passes from the colony. In Kpandu:

> . . . while I was mooching about, a small, spruce soldier arrived with a portable gramophone, wound it up and put on a tune called 'Ghana Land of Freedom' which, while serving as a kind of unofficial national anthem, has the unusual advantage of being a high-life and is danced as such (the other side of the record features Lord Kitchener in 'Don't Touch the Nylon').

The traders nearby ostentatiously turned their backs as the soldier stood to attention, and a local rich man, evidently from Achimota University, nodded condescendingly at the soldier and said 'I fear, sir, he is batting on a sticky wicket'.

The meat of these essays is in the general discussion on African bush-school training, etiquette and their relation to gift-giving and bribery. Not only in Africa, but in the Caribbean – where we find Mr Lewis later on – bribery is an aspect of an old and tenacious form of manners, undermining the imported manners of a utilitarian democracy. There is hardly a country in this book which does not seem to be in a state resembling the blatant England of the early robber barons.

In Liberia Mr Lewis records an interesting debate with an African craftsman who was shown an American book on African art. The Liberian, who was a designer of masks, found it difficult to understand African work done outside Liberia. It was, he objected, 'useless'. He was, Mr Lewis, says, like a diehard admirer of representational painting attacking Braque. For him, no art except for use – in his case, religious. That is a point for Mr John Berger to develop. We move over to the Caribbean, flying down to Belize in a plane called El Insecto which Mr Lewis helped to pull out of a field of yellow daisies. Belize is incorrigibly nineteenth-century provincial British – toad-in-the-hole, Windsor Soup – and sternly religious. The traveller notes The Holy Redeemer Credit Union, the Welsh accent of the native population, the Scottish gravestones used now for drying the washing. In Guatemala, there was an evening with a juke-box which played continually a disc called 'Mortal Sin', up in the remote region of Huehuetenango; and there was the question of the murdered dictator and the nasty police record of the Dominican Republic. (A benefit in a way: American tourists, a very sensitive race politically, refuse to go there since Professor Galindez was kidnapped on his way to the subway from Columbia University and murdered.) In these wretched states Mr Lewis was collecting the material for his remarkable novel on Guatemalan politics; beside Evelyn Waugh's famous portrait of a man killed by Dickens readings in the jungle, Mr Lewis's picture of a planter translating Dylan Thomas into Spanish has an honourable place. In Yucatan, driving through clouds of butterflies asphyxiated by the burning of the maize patches, there was another literary comedy. A family had hidden for hundreds of years one of the early books of prophecy and divination forbidden by the Inquisition. It was discovered by an archaeologist and sent to an American museum. Mr Lewis's taxi-driver was, in some way, in on this story and, if he told it as well as Mr Lewis reports it, it is a testimony to the benefits of marijuana, which he was smoking:

> The loss of the book exposed us as a people to certain inconveniences [said the driver] because it dealt with things of practical value, such as how to avoid earthquakes, or the maize blight. The worst thing we had to put up with was a plague of ghosts. There were so many of them – for God's sake don't laugh – that we got to know them by name. I want to emphasise that people in all walks of life were affected. Take us taxi-drivers. We were always having some young fellow come up to the rank – you know the kind – decent watch, and Borsalino

a gold tooth or two – 'Could you run us over to Uxmal?' or something like that – I mean a worthwhile fare – and then as soon as you were passing the cemetery you felt a tap on your shoulder. 'Look here, my friend, many apologies and so on, but I've just thought of something. Put me down here, d'you mind?' You probably got twice the proper tip, but you might just as well have thrown the money away because by the time you got to Merida it would always have vanished . . .

Mr Lewis appears in the Dominican republic, in Cuba – interesting on the background of the Fidel Castro movement before its success and the savage state of Cuban politics – in Goa, in Laos, in Rangoon. In all, he has a serious, summary and ironic eye. In spite of an air of witty superficiality he really goes in deep like a sharp polished knife. I have never travelled in my armchair so fast, variously and well.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Telling Our Dreams

Dreaming. By NORMAN MALCOLM. *Routledge.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Professor Norman Malcolm is well known for his brilliant and perceptive memoir of Wittgenstein. Now he has written a book with the same qualities in which he uses some of Wittgenstein's methods in asking what we mean when we assert that someone has had a dream. In answering this question he attacks the received view that dreaming is a kind of private, inaccessible mental activity carried on during sleep. No attempt to give an account of his argument can do justice to its subtlety and penetration. And in philosophy of this kind the conclusions cannot be properly understood apart from the arguments by which they were reached. So that simply to set out some main points may well make what is in fact lucid and cogent seem obscure and unconvincing.

We are apt to think that dreams are a form of mental activity because in them we make assertions, have feelings, imagery and the like just as we do when awake. But a dream occurs during sleep and while asleep we cannot make assertions, or have feelings or imagery. What we can do is to dream that we did or had these things and we can report our dream. Malcolm expands Wittgenstein's point that we get the concept of dreaming not from dreams, but from reports of dreams. Our criterion for the occurrence of a dream is simply that someone narrates it. And all that can be checked, all that any claim can be made about, is the report. So Malcolm's central thesis is 'the senselessness, in the sense of impossibility of verification, of the notion of a dream as an occurrence "in its own right", logically independent of the waking impression, and to which the latter may or may not "correspond".'

Put in this way, it is a thesis which offers encouragement to psychoanalysts who have worried about whether reports of dreams were reliable or not. If Malcolm is right, this question cannot arise. The criterion both of the occurrence of the patient's dream and of its content is the patient's narrative. Of course we still want his narrative to be true, but this means not that it should tally with something hidden and inaccessible, but that he himself should be truthful (that is, not pretending or fabricating) in his narration.

Every reader of this review will be able to think of objections to this point of view. I shall be surprised if they are able to think of objections which are not dealt with somewhere in the book. But it is worth noting that our first reaction is to object. This is a book that will play its part in refuting the myth that Wittgenstein's methods leave us at the end with the same preconceptions which we had before beginning to do philosophy.

ALASDAIR MACINTYRE

Iron Duke

William the Conqueror. By GEORGE SLOCOMBE. *Hutchinson.* 25*s.*

From archaeology to yesterday's serialised memoirs, the past appears to change its nature as it draws nearer our own day. We can never be certain whether the change is real, or merely due to the more and more intimate nature of the records. Were the Middle Ages really less 'individualistic' than those that followed? Were they, in any sense that distinguishes them from, say, the seventeenth century, truly 'the ages of faith'? Was change less rapid in those remote centuries? Was death less terrible, or life more secure?

The question is apposite to a 'biography' of William the Conqueror: for it's doubtful whether the nature of the evidence makes possible any such treatment of an eleventh-century figure, however distinguished. As Mr Slocombe says, 'William the Conqueror is at once the most familiar name in English history and the least-known of our kings.' The contemporary sources for his life are chiefly the Bayeux Tapestry, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, William of Poitiers, William of Jumièges, and Baudri of Bourgeuil. Ordericus Vitalis, perpetuator of the word 'Senlac', wrote in the twelfth century, as did William of Malmesbury, probably the best of the Anglo-Norman historians. Beyond these

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writers, the detailed records are few. It was bold, then, of Mr Slocombe to embark on a modern biography. If complete success has eluded him, his sources, not his efforts, are to blame.

His book lacks the trappings of scholarship – footnotes, full-scale bibliography, learned acknowledgements, and footling 'discoveries' based on hitherto unexplored acrostics in a fourteenth-century forgery. But with one minor misprint – 'Henry V' for 'Henry IV' on page 120 – it seems remarkably accurate and straightforward. At times, Mr Slocombe is a little too ready to accept the word of the chroniclers, and his treatment of William as an administrator is rather sketchy. Nevertheless he wisely skirts the temptations of recent conjectures about witchcraft in Norman England, and he has clearly done his homework, both with Sir Frank Stenton's masterly survey and with transatlantic treatment of William's Norman background. His biographical aim spares him the need to take a wider sweep into the century: but his accounts of William's wars, and his admirable narrative of the Conquest, make one wonder that no film company has successfully shown the Battle of Hastings. A surprising omission from his short bibliography, which refers the reader to Fowke's 1898 *Bayeux Tapestry*, is the handy King Penguin on the same subject issued by Eric Maclagan in 1943.

Like all biographers, Mr Slocombe is inclined to overweight his subject. 'There was greatness', he declares, 'in all he aimed at, all he achieved'. The blurb goes further, and compares William's invasion of England with the abortive plans of Napoleon and Hitler. But in fact, after nine centuries, and despite Mr Slocombe's clear and careful narrative, it's very hard to sense Duke William's real uniqueness. He was certainly an accomplished general, and no mean diplomat. His quartermaster work must have been superb. Above all, he must have had that essential attribute of any medieval ruler, the ability to make himself feared. The speed of the Domesday survey alone is proof of that; yet his record of clemency is remarkable for his age. But his Norman wars, both before and after the Conquest, differ little in complexity and tedium from those of any contemporary warrior. Amid the West Side Story gangs of Fulk the Black, Geoffrey the Hammer, Hugh the Wolf and the rest of them, William was distinguished only by his greater success. Like many of the Normans, he was at once efficient, warlike, and pious, a kind of ruthless prefect who read the Lesson on Sundays and kept order in the lower school. More than any of them, perhaps, he deserved to be called an Iron Duke. Iron is a strong and workmanlike metal. It's no fault of Mr Slocombe's that it's also a little dull.

RICHARD MAYNE

World Marxist Review

Vol. 2 No. 7 July, 1959

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CENTRAL BOOKS
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A New Delve at Coleridge

Coleridge the Visionary. By J. B. BEER. *Chatto & Windus.* 30*s.*

Coleridge's power of intellect is constantly being overrated. But not his intellectual curiosity: that would be difficult indeed. And so it follows that nobody can do much good in the crowded profession of Coleridge source-hunting unless he is prepared to acquire a bulk of learning that is useless for almost any other purpose. Learning is easier to get than insight, but the process is laborious all the same, and the result has been the establishment of a worldwide Delvers' Trade Union which works to the rule that no member can be required to show that his excavations matter in any way.

The Union's Coleridge Branch has been ably led in this business of restrictive practices. E. K. Chambers was a fine scholar and not a very bad critic. He liked poetry, which isn't true of everyone who lives off it. But in this case he despised his subject. He prods poor Coleridge through the pages of his big biography at the end of a walking-stick. His way of dealing with the poetry was to give the Wordsworths a large slice of the credit, and to seal it off from the poet's offensive self within a mystic *annus mirabilis*. Livingston Lowes was of course a great detective, but, like another great detective, he had a hopelessly naive picture of the human mind; and this makes his account of the relationship between the poetry and the reading often very unsatisfactory. Likewise Muirhead (who has written the best general account of Coleridge as philosopher) reads from the well-thumbed Delvers' Pamphlet when the time comes to say what the poems are about, and why some of them are good: 'It would be pedantry to look for philosophical doctrines in their magical lines.'

Enter Mr Beer, with a firmer grasp of his subject and with greater penetration in his treatment of it than anyone who has written since the war, except perhaps Humphry House in his Clark Lectures. He knows a vast amount and he has bent his knowledge to the writing of a close-packed study in the *Road to Xanadu* tradition. Coming after Lowes, his discoveries are inevitably more scattered and less startling. But they are impressive all the same. Those who suppose (not unreasonably) that 'Kubla Khan' has been squeezed dry will be made to think again by Mr Beer's eighty pages on the poem. The Abyssinian maid and her dulcimer acquire for the first time in his exposition the force which they obviously exert in the poem itself. He shows that the element of alphabetical hocus-pocus in the first stanza has been underestimated. And in his general appraisal he demonstrates the inadequacy of the widely held view of Kubla as the type of poet-creator.

This last point touches the peculiar distinction of Mr Beer's book, which is its sustained challenge to the narrow aestheticism that divides the 'spark of pure poetry' from the 'metaphysical cloudland', the 'obscure fastnesses of the supernatural', and so on. Such sneering at Coleridge's dearest interests makes an inauspicious beginning to criticism. Mr Beer never sneers. Nor, despite a tendency (as I feel) to be over-lenient, does he swallow Coleridge whole. He is able to detect, with Virginia Woolf, 'the very voice of Micawber' in some of the Letters, and one infers from his silence that he has little stomach for those soft-centred religio-political confections. Because he really attempts to see the world Coleridge's way, to make credible that shortlived experience of 'thoughts rising up as things' which lies behind Coleridge's talk about the philosophical status of poetry, he will gain the confidence of those who sensibly expect the critic to show some understanding of what it was like to be Coleridge before they will follow him.

Mr Beer, I have said, is sometimes over-lenient. He can stand more of Coleridge's pervasive exclamation – the mood in which the bard sees himself 'ebullient with creative energy' – than the rest of us; and the symbolistic bent of his criticism leads to some distortions. 'Christabel', that erratic two-fifths of a poem, ought not to get a whole chapter at the expense of better and more revealing work like 'Dejection'. (But Mr Beer has turned up a most interesting alteration by Coleridge to the Fitzwilliam Museum copy of his 1828 Poems which develops the serpent-wolf blend in Geraldine.) There is also a lack of brilliance in his exposition and a habit of clogging his argument with illustrations which may lose him readers. I hope not, for he has written an important book.

JOHN JONES

Motor Race Heroics

The Motoring Montagus. By LORD MONTAGU. *Cassell.* 30*s.*

The Racing Coopers. By ARTHUR OWEN. *Cassell.* 21*s.*

The motor-racing that Coopers do is as self-contained, as aesthetic and as specialised as anything could be and it is not much more rewarding to speculate about its practical purpose than to speculate about the civilising role of the motor-car. Often as we crawl in second, bumper to bumper down some arterial road, motor-racing becomes a sort of sick-room obsession and we dream of a four-wheel drift, a burst of freedom, like a patient flying round the electric light with the flies. To our eyes the great races of sixty years ago, the races that proved something, are by contrast truly heroic.

The two aspects of motoring history touched upon by these books are poles apart. Lord Montagu, besides cataloguing the contents of his Transport Museum at Beaulieu, tells the story of his father's pioneering efforts to establish motoring in this country. It is a story of a small minority, responsible though sporting, with money and leisure and an idealistic belief that the development of motor transport was a good thing for the country. Montagu's work on behalf of motoring included Parliamentary campaigning, giving drives to Edward VII, journalism, competing at races, patronising inventors. 'Transportation

is Civilisation' was one of his slogans, and what comes out particularly clearly in this book is the quality of his belief in the human benefits to be derived from the internal combustion engine. Montagu competed in the Paris-Ostend run of 1899 and his Daimler was placed third. 'Why should we race?' asked the *Autocar* after the event' . . . because the man in the street who wishes to buy a motor says to himself "If these people can build carriages and run time after time in races at high speeds over long distances without breakdown, they can certainly build a reliable touring carriage for me".'

Mr Owen's story begins in 1946 in a garage in Surbiton when Charles and John Cooper began to work on a small racing car which would be so cheap that private drivers without fortunes could buy and race them. The car, which was extremely cleverly designed, turned out a tremendous success and although it was only powered by a motor-bike engine of 500 cc. it was soon scoring wins against much heavier stuff in sprints and hill-climbs. A new racing formula was established; other firms besides Cooper entered the field and for some years '500' racing offered the most competitive as well as the most spectacular aspect of the sport. Now Coopers are making and racing larger cars as well and have contributed a good deal to the present high status of Britain in Grand Prix racing.

One has to be absolutely gone on motor-racing to read Mr Owen's book. It is not much more than a detailed diary of the events of season after season of racing. The style is specialised:

> After twenty laps, the fleet Vanwall had lost three seconds from Hawthorn, who retired on lap twenty-seven with a deranged engine. By now Lewis-Evans was in trouble with oil escaping from an engine breather and this was blowing on to the driver, misting his goggles. As the Vanwall driver slowed, Musso piled on the pressure and passed the green car on lap thirty-four . . . Brabham was still motoring and had not dropped a valve, which was something at least. Just before the end Fangio spun on some oil at Thillois and received a nasty knock from a brick wall . . .

Boyishly, indefatigably excited and the master of a characteristic jargon of understatement ('fleet', 'deranged', 'nasty knock') the author maintains at astonishing length the authentic note of motor-racing talk. He is, however, disappointingly untechnical.

ANDREW FORGE

Murder Will Out

Two Studies in Crime. By YSEULT BRIDGES. *Hutchinson.* 21*s.*

Trial of August Sangret. Edited by MACDONALD CRITCHLEY. *Hodge.* 18*s.*

It's still one of the best ways to discover about people – reading murder trials. Of course the abnormality of one individual killing (in peacetime) another brings a compulsive thrill; but that's only the incitement to revelations of character. This is true even of that rare puzzler in real life, the Wallace case. Everyone assumes now that Wallace did it. The question is, why did he do it, and what kind of man was he?

Miss Yseult Bridges answers pretty conclusively both queries, and her book is therefore a good, enticing one. In the remote, spectacled, bowed, bowler-hatted, fag-drooping insurance agent who battered his wife after years of 'happy marriage', she finds a man ambitious, limited, softly tyrannical, and unbalanced by disease. Some of these findings are based on new evidence, which leaves little doubt of their validity, and on argument of a clarity rarely met with in courts of law. The two salient new points brought forward are (1) that Mrs Wallace, her husband's superior in social status, had for all their married life remained dutifully frozen, with almost no visitors and never a new dress, like some not-quite-mad, wistful Miss Haversham; and (2) that Wallace died, not of cancer but of disease of the kidney that, in expert opinion, 'might quite easily increase his mental alertness and make him a pervert or a genius'. In this exaltation, ageing, uneducated, he forced himself suddenly to learn to play the violin, a *tour de force* in which amazingly he succeeded. His other *tour de force* – no less amazing – was to murder a silently accusing wife and to twist this crime into one of those problems which, as a regular chessplayer, he must often have turned to for diversion. Incisively Miss Bridges brings home his contradictions and miscalculations, so that there can be no more pretence that this is one of the great unsolved mysteries; doubt vanishes, and after reading this flawless account, we know Wallace – so far as one so inhibited can be known – for the first time. The first, by the way, of her two 'studies' is Courvoisier, the valet who murdered Lord John Russell: no mystery in his case, but a great deal of period charm, and the ingenuity that to escape bloodstains he committed the crime naked. So too, must have Wallace; and the notion of that seeming-scholarly but heartless man, stooping now to a purpose, wearing spectacles. . . .

Sangret (the latest addition to the Notable British Trials series), by comparison, is a dull case: a French-Indian with the Canadian forces in England during the war who picked up a loose girl, lived with her in a wigwam, knifed her when he found her with child probably not his. The interest here is in the poker face, and the cunning, illiterate mind of the murderer. The wild idyll was even up to a point genuine. Sangret was no mere savage. But illiteracy in his case, as lack of education in Wallace's, fostered that rootless egotism from which so easily murder may out.

G. W. STONIER

New Novels

Love is a Fervent Fire. By ROBIN JENKINS. *Macdonald.* 15*s.*

A Net for Venus. By DAVID GARNETT. *Longmans.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The Face in the Pool. By JOAN ORR. *Hutchinson.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Coming rather late to *Love is a Fervent Fire*, I have an impression that Mr Robin Jenkins, that slightly too original and rather wild Scottish writer, is having a rough time of it. Mr Jenkins writes novels of a highly eccentric nature, obstinate novels, if I may put it like that; and it is hard to know just how to take him. Yet if you overlook the essential improbabilities of this book, and accept it on its own terms, it has something interesting to offer; it is an adult study of sexual passion.

To be sure, the reader may jib at the way the emotion is aroused in half the personnel of the dour village, Killochgarvie, by the wounded war hero who butts into its life as a forestry expert; there is, I admit it, a touch of the absurd; the hand is overplayed. The bitter, bleak heroine with her illegitimate child whom Carstares pretends to father, her brother who plays bagpipes while the love-making goes on, they are creatures of fiction, a wild fiction, and the realistic mind stops short at them both. But if you are going to write about sex

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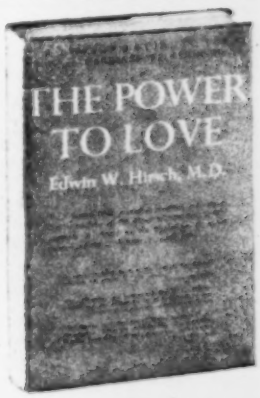

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without the trimmings, this is the way to do it. The story is impelled along by a personal drive so strong that it colours and flavours every page; like Mr Hemingway's much abused *Across the River and Into the Trees* it must stand or fall by the emotional response it awakens in the reader. Submitted to hard analytic criticism it won't stand up at all. Yet a good writer wrote it.

A Net for Venus is a fragile story about a husband complacent in the hope of luring his wife back again. Toby has one leg, like Vulcan, and an inferiority complex – also, I suppose, like Vulcan. Venetia is beautiful. She falls in love with a shocking flash type from the circus, whose hapless name is Carlo Marx; I think he may be what is called a 'creep'. But he is handsome in his sickening fashion, and sexually accomplished. Toby's first instinct, when Venetia confesses this absurd love, is to murder Carlo; then he begins to believe (rightly) that the thing will wear itself out if left to run its course. Complications are raised by Toby's embittered secretary, who reveals the whole thing to Toby's son; but Venus is safely caught in the net at last, and Carlo slides blessedly away.

This is one of those stories which seem to exist in a vacuum. It is really very hard to imagine Toby as an aircraft engineer, hard to imagine in just what ambience they all of them live – Venetia, Carlo, Angela. Yet the emotional tangle is unravelled with grace and a kind of aloof, seasoned wisdom. Everything we are being told is true; but we are being told only about one aspect of the lives of three people in the eternal triangle. What we miss are the omissions: the omission of ordinary life, by which the extraordinary must be matched if it is to have its full force: the omission of *uninvolvement*, a necessary background to the involved.

The Face in the Pool, fresh as a daisy, full of promise, is a woman's book. This is not meant to be a derogatory statement. Its appeal is for women, because it gives away to women secrets about their own salad days and just contrives to touch a nerve here and there. Eve, the heroine, is one of those appallingly pretty girls who are the terror of their friends. She can take any man she wants away from any other girl; and because she can do it, she does so. An expert diver can't resist high-diving; an expert conjuror can't resist taking eggs out of the ears of respectable persons. The charm of this novel is that we are allowed to see (it is a keyhole charm) just what makes these appallingly pretty girls tick: Eve's life is seen very sharply through her own eyes. True, she meets with a stern, resistant young man who is too good to be true; and of course flies to him like a homing pigeon at the end, to her cave-man, her sheikh. I didn't believe in all this. I think Miss Orr will have to work hard to drive her surplus romanticism down, before she fulfils her promise. Still, on the way to the happy ending, there are some very interesting things indeed, there is some observation for which she has really dredged the pool of personal and observed experience. Curiously enough, though this sort of story is a commonplace, the study of this kind of young woman has hardly ever been attempted with any degree of seriousness, or from the standpoint of the woman herself. Miss Orr *is* almost serious in her intentions; whether she can become more so as time goes on remains to be seen.

PAMELA HANSFORD JOHNSON

BIG BEER ELECTION

THE BEER BATTLE OF BRITAIN is on. Are we going to let the men have it all their own way? No. No. No. Vital issues are at stake. We mustn't be brown-beaten. We must fight for our lights. Show them who's stout-hearted.

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ISSUED BY HALF OF THE
BREWERS' SOCIETY, 42 PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W.1

Comfrey Fritters

A Herbal of All Sorts. By GEOFFREY GRIGSON. *Phoenix House.* 12s. 6d.

The alphabetical arrangement of this book is explained: it is 'for easy reference'. But as an index would have better served the purpose, one suspects it was to hold together the great amount of miscellaneous information, which is poured out in every page. But it was not needed; the writer himself gives the book a unity like that of a diary; indeed, that is very much what it is, being 'a personal notebook about plants'. Much of the information comes from old herbals, which he seems exhaustively to have explored, and is of the kind usually described as 'quaint'. But Mr Grigson is not facetious in the customary way; in a scholarly fashion he traces it back to the primitive beliefs of an age he calls Plant Time, 'when plants were supremely important in day-to-day life and were believed to contain souls or spirits, so that many had to be treated with respect and picked with caution'. And there is a botanical background, which never obtrudes itself and which cannot fail to interest and instruct the lay reader.

The book, though, is a herbal in its own right, for true to tradition it provides recipes. One had hardly imagined Mr Grigson in a cook's white cap, but he appears to have experimented with vegetables and fungi and even seaweeds, sometimes with a surprising result. Comfrey leaves with a little treatment and frying become Comfrey Fritters: 'they emerge like green and golden fish, and the trouble is how to stop eating them'. Naturally, *A Herbal of All Sorts* has other interests; and when Mr Grigson speaks of poets and plants, one is inclined to trust his literary taste more than his culinary. But one wonders why from his list of poets he omits Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who claimed to be a 'botanic'. Perhaps, however, it is not in speaking of poets that he best shows his fine literary taste, but in the writing of the book itself; for he has a distinctive style, a little austere and yet communicative. Equally evident is his fine artistic sense, displayed in the book's large number of delightful illustrations.

ANDREW YOUNG

Shorter Reviews

Wordsworth's Prelude. Edited by ERNEST DE SELINCOURT; revised by HELEN DARBISHIRE. *Oxford.* 75s.

Some of Miss Darbishire's revisions to this second edition are important. The second and fourth sections of de Selincourt's Introduction (dealing with the history of the poem's composition) have been substantially rewritten. Several early manuscripts appear for the first time, or more fully than before (a fair copy of Book II, never recorded by de Selincourt, is a notable find). The general reader will notice a number of corrections to his text of the 1805 *Prelude*, including the restoration of two dropped lines; and the specialist will have a thoroughly overhauled *apparatus criticus* and body of editorial commentary to depend on.

Plainly, this second edition is justified by the bulk and quality of the material that has accumulated since 1926 – material which could not be adequately noticed in the lithographic reprintings of 1928 and 1950. Not so plainly (since Miss Darbishire's almost culpable modesty makes light of the work involved), its value is enormously enhanced by the fact that the Clarendon Press have been able to call on a scholar who is as good as de Selincourt in most things, and more accurate than he was in textual matters.

J.J.

The Forgotten Master: the Life and Times of Louis Spohr. By DOROTHY MOULTON MAYER. *Weidenfeld & Nicolson.* 18s.

'Spohr and Beethoven/At classical Monday pops': the now cryptic Gilbertian coupling recalls a reputation entirely faded. This, and Spohr's own well-known account of 'his performance' of the Beethoven quartets – with three accompanying players – whet our curiosity about a shadowy mandarin of German music in the quiet years between the death of Beethoven and Wagner's maturity, whose still-performed Nonet breathes a cosy, pleasant enough Biedermeier air.

Lady Mayer has written a romantic biography, and this is a pity, for the most considerable part of any musician's life, however lurid, always remains his music. Even if we assume that the 'Life and Times' of the sub-title precludes such discussion, the book fails here also. A musician's 'times' are his contacts with fellow-musicians and place in the cultural scene of his country and age. These are not really discussed. Instead, the scene is constantly being set: we have a series of political *tours d'horizon* of the 'Meanwhile, on Elba . . .' sort. Such deflection of aim makes all the difference between a really useful book and one that fills a gap. This volume serves, in fact, as a readable introduction to Spohr's much longer Autobiography – a book as stylish, fresh and amusing as the best of its author's music.

H.W.

Craftsman and Quaker. By LESLIE BAILY. *Allen & Unwin.* 15s.

This is the record of an unpretentious life, the interest of which lies in its unaffected goodness. James Baily was born in Sheffield, in 1876, the son of a carpenter. His life was of the sort called typical, though it was anything but that. Apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, Baily became one of the first woodwork teachers – their subject was called Manual Training – in England. He also, after a spell as a Congregationalist, became a Quaker and spent the rest of his life in the Quaker tradition of practical Christianity. Some of the most interesting pages of the book describe his work during the First World War as industrial

adviser, which meant teacher of crafts and plainly much more, at the vast internment camp for enemy aliens at Knockaloe, in the Isle of Man. After the War, he worked in famine-relief in Germany and then went to Ireland as an instructor in crafts in an internment camp for captured Sinn Feiners.

Then he seemed to find a permanent and ideal home as woodwork master at Ackworth, the Yorkshire Quaker boarding school; but 1939 found him once again in action running a Friends' hostel for refugees in Cornwall; and later in the War he came out of retirement to become crafts master at Welwyn Garden City Grammar School. He died two years ago. The record speaks for itself. Baily's son has told the story with simplicity and dignity.

W. A.

A Dictionary of Modern Ballet. *Methuen.* 36s.

Ballet is a decorative, stylish art, and this is a decorative, stylish dictionary, covering the achievements of dancers, choreographers, musicians, designers and impresarios over the last fifty years. What makes this volume of information such an immediate pleasure to refer to is the abundance of illustrations, both coloured and plain, on every page. They give, more than any other ballet book I have come across, an overall idea of what modern dancing looks and feels like in the theatre. The photographs, the drawings and above all the coloured reproductions of decors and costumes have been chosen with remarkable understanding and taste by Francis Gadan, who is co-editor with Robert Maillard. It is a book to be appreciated not only by adults, but by those thousands upon thousands of adolescent girls who visualise themselves as swan queens or sexy sirens in black fishnet tights, but have little besides slick miscellanies of photos to give them an idea of the scope of ballet.

Taken as an example of book production, this dictionary is first class: it has elegance without preciousness, clarity without any waste of space. The colour is exceedingly good, though in the English edition slightly inferior to that in my original French copy, where the style of reporting also appears gayer than in translation.

A.F.

Week-End Competition

No. 1,533 **Set by Set-Square**

A recent correspondent to this paper suggests that printing disputes and take-over bids may soon result in amalgamations of the women's and literary weeklies. The usual prizes are offered for an extract from a regular feature in the *New Stateswoman*. Limit 150 words. Entries by Monday, 20 July.

Result of No. 1,530 **Set by Heliotrope**

A Member of Parliament may, during his term of office, be called upon to speak on diverse occasions. The usual prizes are offered for a stock speech which could be used at all or any one of the following: the crowning of a May Queen, a debate on cruel sports, a Nato conference on atomic powered submarines, or the opening of a church bazaar. Limit 120 words.

Report

Competitors were only too successful. Catchphrases, double-talk, gobbledygook, the great meaningless abstractions and invocations, the windy rhetoric of the high-falutin, all came flooding in. But how quote? Effects were got, for the most part, not by any fine excess or flashing epigram but by the relentless piling on of dead word upon dead word. Not even Ramsay MacDonald at his most maundering bored to such purpose. We asked for it and we got it. Competitors took this grim pleasure, but, mercifully, kept it short. Highly commended: David Saunders, Hilary, R. Kennard Davis, C. G. Pearson, J. A. Lindon and Granville Garley. Prizes went where one found inspired idiocy, as in the entries below.

When I received your invitation to speak at this gathering I felt very flattered. Let me say at once that the object is one to which I have given a deal of thought. I therefore did not hesitate one moment to let it be known that my interest was involved. All worthy causes deserve the support of all and sundry. That they do not always get it is to be deplored. At a gathering of this kind it is natural that a wide variety of opinions should be represented and I am glad to note that such is the case today, yet it is gratifying to know that all of us have the same end in view. That is – to bring to a successful conclusion the object for which we have all come together today.

G. T. Moody

Today, when 'patriotism' is a dirty word, the phrase 'England, Home and Beauty' commands little attention. Yet defending them is as vital today as in the era of so-called 'British Imperialism'. England – that green and pleasant land where traditional sports and customs and a firm, generous, religious faith are so strong in the national character. Home – domestic and national, in whose cause men must go down to the sea in ships, or to whatever other element their duty calls, and use whatever physical or scientific strength or resources they possess. And finally Beauty – England in life's springtime at the springtime of the year. Let our foes weigh these things and measure, from today's proceedings, their hope of prevailing.

D. R. Peddy

On this beautiful May day – what we may truly and fittingly call the crowning day of the year – it is, perhaps, not presumptuous to hope that fair weather and fortune may continue to attend our labours, filling us with good-will to all men and all creatures, not forgetting those who go down to the sea in ships, and, indeed, under it in atomic-powered submarines, far, far removed from these very pleasant surroundings where we have all the amenities and merchandise of civilisation at our disposal. But I mustn't start another hare – though I have no doubt, myself, that hares enjoy being chased – and so I end by praying that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon these proceedings.

G. J. Blundell

Quadrilateral Oration

Nowadays we hear much about different 'ways of life', and today we have met with the aim of conserving that heritage we value most. Human projects, whether traditional or sporting, on the village green or at the scientist's bench, gain as they bring differing types of people into 'teamsmanship'. So, too, our object today. By unity in enterprise we may help preserve – practically, psychologically or on a deeper level still – the ancient traditions which are the bulwarks of that House which I am proud to represent among you.

	open your Bazaar
Therefore I am	crown your Queen
delighted to	be associated with this Conference
	support this stand for British sportsmanship

(*Note to Secretary:* Delete above where necessary)

Rhoda Tuck Pook

Ladies and gentlemen, I am speaking to you now, not as an expert on the matter that most interests us here, not as a politician even – for which you will be truly thankful! – but as a simple human being. And as such, I want to ask something of you. Throughout today let the best that is in you remain uppermost. If you think the present business trivial, be generous, don't sneer or scoff: if you think it boring, be good-natured, don't show your irritation. Let us put our rivalries and petty jealousies on one side, be frank and friendly towards one another. That is the Christian message. It is Parliament's message too. That is what the Bomb is for.

Gloria Prince

City Lights

Wretched Straw

The Treasury's balance of payments White Papers are still little more than the half-hearted doodlings of a statistician's apprentice, embarrassing attempts to cover a poorly-imagined shape with a few makeshift figures. The underlying movements of short-term money – our 'banking account', as they coyly refer to it – are kept discreetly vague: one senses immediately an unhealthy respect for the Grandma who presumably knows most about these things and is certainly reluctant to say much about them. But if the half-yearly White Papers are tantalisingly reticent, the sketchy, provisional accounts just issued for the first quarter are dumbness itself.

If one is to draw any conclusion from them, laboriously and at great risk, it is this. The bold move towards greater convertibility of sterling taken last December had surprisingly little immediate effect on the size of the balances which people outside the Sterling Area hold with London banks, but it appears to have led to a considerable influx of short-term capital under the 'Miscellaneous' heading. A wretched straw in the wind, if you like, but it tends to confirm one's impression that the little men in Zurich are vastly outnumbered by the silly, worried people at home who believe that a railway deficit or a wage award means catastrophe.

BIG BEER ELECTION

Bottled beer? It's not in the same glass as Draught! Take your Local candidate – bitter. Draught bitter stands for a sound public housing policy; for a refreshing outlook on life; and, of course, for tradition (same again, landlord!).

When the election is on in *your* Local, make a pint of voting for Draught – the beer that puts thirst things first!

ISSUED BY HALF OF THE BREWERS' SOCIETY, 42 PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Takeover bids, for all Mr Wilson's set-piece last week, are still the main point of interest in stock markets. The fate of Harrods is still undecided, the board sensibly having decided to refrain from further comment until the various offers were firmly in the hands of shareholders. Mr Fraser, of House of Fraser, has casually announced that his 'A' shares are to get the vote – nothing to do, of course, with Harrods and the feelings of institutional shareholders, just that 'we are now becoming a shareholding democracy with unit trusts and so on' – and will probably take the opportunity of his annual report to improve his status before coming out with his better offer. Debenhams, rightly or wrongly, has already been half-dismissed in the City as a suitor, its supposed lack of adventurousness outweighing its eligibility in other respects; the real fight, preliminary skirmishing with share prices apart, is expected to be between those two determined chain-storesmen, Mr Hugh Fraser and Mr Joseph Collier.

There are other little excitements, too. Mr Maxwell Joseph, busily swapping one hotel for another, is now after the Piccadilly. United Molasses is after Vitamins, which makes Bemax and cattle food. Somebody unknown is after Brand & Co., which makes sweet pickle, invalid jelly and A1 Sauce. Mr Clore's latest escapade is responsible for a great many things, not only for the heightening of the bid fever but for newspaper leaders, party political broadcasts, Saturday night plays on the Home Service, debates, even, perhaps, for a memorandum just drawn up by, of all people, the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber, after admitting as sweetly as you like that there may be something to say in favour of bids, suggests that the Prevention of Fraud Act should be amended and that not even licensed dealers in securities – whose exemption accounts for the fact that the City has a finger in almost all bids – should be allowed to make offers to shareholders without submitting them to the Board of Trade: all offers, the Chamber thinks, should be open for a considerable time, should be made to all shareholders rather than only to some, and should be accompanied by a full statement of the bidder's intentions. Limited, of course, Mr Wilson, but concrete.

The few snippets of propaganda which have been slipped out to smooth the Ind Coope-Taylor Walker merger – a number of shareholders resent the fact that there are no up-to-date property figures to back the merger terms – do something to explain Mr Clore's sudden suspension of his Watney campaign. In the first place, the brewers are in a contracting industry: the value of pubs, as pubs, has been dropping for a generation and is now some six per cent lower than it was six years ago when Taylor Walker last revalued its properties. But what about these concealed values, the great profits which disappointed speculators looked to realise by selling off brewery property to people who could make better use of it? Most breweries, after all, value their property on a pre-war basis, and property values have soared three to six times over since the war.

There are two snags, as Mr Clore must have realised from the outset and realised more clearly when it became obvious that he would have to raise his bid considerably to win. First, a great many pubs have the misfortune to be either in the country where nobody wants them or in town areas where beer was once drunk heavily but which have since declined; the number of High-street sites likely to interest Messrs Samuel is extremely limited. Second, if you go in for selling off your pubs, you must reckon with the cost of writing off your brewery. Very occasionally it happens that the brewery site itself can be re-developed at a profit. But that is not the case with Taylor Walker, nor was it the case with Watney, which had already leased its Stag site in Pimlico to City of London Real Property. The market is still hoping to hit the jack-pot with another.

TAURUS

The Chess Board

No. 504. Genius Disgruntled

When this issue reaches its readers it will be 75 years to the day since Paul Morphy died, but it will be just over 100 years since, irrevocably, he turned his back on chess. 1858 was the year of his sensational triumphs over Loewenthal, Anderssen and Harrwitz, and in the spring of 1859 he came to this country once again for a display or two at London and Birmingham. On 29 April he went home to New Orleans never to play chess again, and it was just about a couple of months before his 22nd birthday that he took that irrevocable decision. It is true that towards the end his mind was deranged, but not for a good many years yet in which he practised law and travelled a great deal. He came to Paris in 1862 when the memories of his great triumphs were still very fresh indeed, but he resolutely declined every invitation to chess.

It would be quite wrong to disparage Morphy's amazing prowess by pointing to the inferiority of so many of his opponents; after all, Morphy did vanquish practically all the best players of his time (all except Staunton who dodged him), and the great Anderssen was near the zenith of his career when he could merely score two wins and two draws in his eleven match-games against the young wizard from New Orleans. Here's one in which Morphy spent barely a few minutes in spectacularly refuting a brand new move (Black's 7th) in Anderssen's favourite variation of the Sicilian.

(1) P-K4,P-QB4; (2) Kt-KB3,Kt-QB3; (3) P-Q4,PxP; (4) KtxP P-K3; (5) Kt-Kt5,P-Q3; (6) B-KB4,P-K4; (7) B-K3,P-B4; (8) QKt-B3!,P-B5 [had he played . . . P-QR3 instead Morphy would have countered Kt-Q5 none the less, with the threat of B-Kt6, etc.]; (9) Kt-Q5!,PxB; (10) Kt (Kt5)-B7 ch,K-B2; (11) Q-B3 ch,Kt-B3; (12) B-B4,Kt-Q5 [his only chance]; (13) KtxKt ch,P-Q4 (best); (14) BxP ch,K-Kt1 [a miscalculation; according to Maroczy's analysis Black might have saved himself by either . . . K-K2 or . . . Q-B1 (15) Q-R3 ch,KxKt; (16) PxP [decisively opening the KB file]. KtxP ch? (QxKt!); (17) K-K2, resigns.

And here – Black against Barnes at London, 1858 – a relatively little known brilliancy of Morphy's.

(1) P-K4,P-K4; (2) Kt-KB3,P-Q3; (3) P-Q4,P-KB4; (4) QPxP, BPxP; (5) Kt-Kt5,P-Q4; (6) P-K6,B-B4; (7) Kt-B7? (Kt-QB3!); Q-B3; (8) B-K3,P-Q5; (9) B-KKt5,Q-B4; (10) KtxR, QxB; (11) B-B4,Kt-QB3; (12) Kt-B7,QxKtP; (13) R-B1 Kt-B3; (14) P-KB3?, Kt-QKt5!; (15) Kt-R3,QBxP!!; (16) BxB,Kt-Q6 ch! [the point of the B-sacrifice! White now must give up the Q or suffer mate]; (17) QxKt,PxQ; (18) O-O-O,BxKt; (19) B-Kt3,P-Q7 ch!; (20) K-Kt1,B-B4; (21) Kt-K5,K-B1; (22) Kt-Q3,R-K1! [yet another B-sacrifice with a brilliant sequel]; (23) KtxB,QxR!; (24) Resigns.

The 4-pointer for beginners is a game position in which Black forced an immediate and spectacular win. **B** and **C** (for 6 and 7 ladder-points) are both draws, and very neatly too.

A: Paul Morphy, 1857: /3r2k1/pt2ppp/6q1/B4Kt2/3KtQB2/2p5/P4PPP/RKt3RK1/.

B: J. Sehvers, 1921: /3k4/2q5/4Rp2/p3P2p/b4Kt2/8/4B3/K7/.

C: Faria: /16/7B/6KKt/8/2p1p3/8/3b2k1/.

Usual prizes. Entries by 20 July.

REPORT on No. 501. Set 20 June

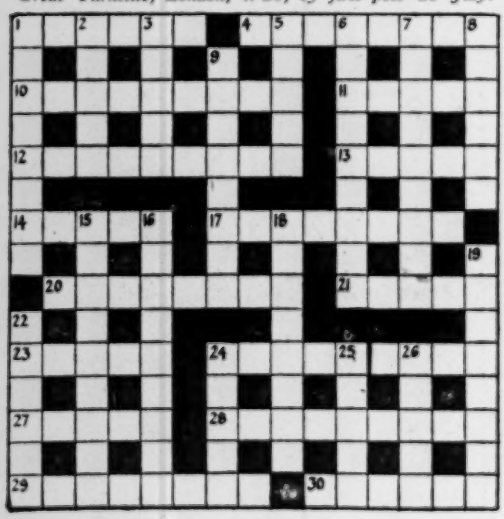
A: (4) R-QKt5 ch! would have drawn.
B: (1) R-R7 ch! (R-K8?,K-K1?; (2) R-R8,P-R7; (3) R-KR8, etc. if (1) . . K-Kt5; (2) R-R1! R-B7; (3) R-KR1, etc.
C: (1) R-KKt1! R-R1; (2) P-Kt7,K-R4; (3) K-B3,R-KKt1; (4) KxP,K-R3; (5) K-B5!,K-R2; (6) K-B6, etc.
(1) . . . R-Kt6 ch refuted by (2) K-B2, and (1) . . . R-R2 by (2) K-B3.

No one stumped by **A**, but quite a few by **B** and/or **C**. Prizes: K. Beaumont, C. H. Brown, R. C. Chaturvedi, A. J. Roycroft, A. J. Sobey.

ASSIAC

Week-end Crossword 361

Prizes: Three book tokens of 15s. for the first correct solutions opened. Entries to Crossword 361, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1, by first post 20 July.



ACROSS

1. I am in the spot for fish (6).
4. The plane makes mine loud with anger after a second (8).
10. It is distasteful for the sick man returning before the time of abstinence (9).
11. An actor grinds (5).
12. Place which is conservative in vehicle protection (9).
13. The body reveals its peak like this (5).
14. Concede the flower has no head (5).
17. A large bottle for the tramp in the paper (8).
20. The sturdiest shed letting the heavens inside (8).
21. Cricket team which finishes a man short (5).
23. 'That from a ——, the precious diadem stole' (*Hamlet*) (5).
24. Without company the traveller would have to spoil the game (5, 4).
27. Born with articles for a dip (5).
28. An egalitarian is stoical possibly (9).
29. Living to do with a piece of track (8).
30. The poor fellow has something to eat in the pub (6).

DOWN

1. An American, I am in the front after pure chaos (8).
2. The tree puts weight on the enclosure (5).
3. Instrument in the room over the circle (5).
5. Relative writer (5).
6. In Latin he is afraid of those who are competent in all the lessons (9).
7. Abuses the revision of the list later (9).
8. Station for us in college (6).
9. 'I'll frown and be —— and say thee nay' (*R. and J.*) (8).
15. Literary men of the bay (9).
16. In Yorkshire there is a watch kept on cricketers (9).
18. Means of producing or removing rabbits? (8).
19. Former carrier now engaged in trade? (8).
22. Line on a map showing the old boy in the river (6).
24. Intellectuals on a worker (5).
25. Hold forth nothing to value (5).
26. Having to pay for a duck on the wing (5).

SET-SQUARE

Solution to No. 359

P	R	A	C	T	I	S	I	N	G		S	P
E	W	O	B	O	T	O		S	H	I		
S	Q	U	A	W	K	I	N	G		T	W	A
I	N	T	S	E	P			A	R	C		
	R	E	A	R	R	E	S	T		R	E	I
C	H	R		N	E	T		S	E	E		
E	T	C		O	R	D	E	R	L	I	N	E
S	S	P		R	I		R	N	E	T		
A	D	U	M	B	R	A	T	I	N	G		S
U	E	T	M	I		R	T				R	
R	E	B	E	L		Y	E	O	M	A	N	R
Y		I		L	I		R	S	E	L		
A	D	I	E	U		G	L	I	S	S	A	N
D	O	T	N	S		O	E	A	A	S		
E	G	G		M	A	R	S	E	I	L	E	S

PRIZEWINNERS TO No. *359*

Mrs E. G. Harvey (London, NW7)
W. E. Cossons (Birmingham, 29)
F. R. Oliver (Exeter)

PERSONAL

COMPANION wanted for recently widowed mother of two, during some part of the summer. Small cottage, attractive, not too isolated. Friendly and objective person would be of great help and support. Financial arrangements arranged, some remuneration given. Box 9619.

LONDON girl married, no children, marooned in Switzerland wishes make acquaintance of similar (f). Likes: animals, anything readable. German TV, films, un-energetic outings, modern ideas. Dislikes: hausfraus, domestic trivia, aggressive and/or narrow-minded females, social formality. Full details to: Box 8469.

SCHOOL Matron early 50s seeks light holiday post or pied à terre, approx. 6 Aug.-6 Sept. Box 9586.

CRYSTAL Pal. Guest hse active elderly people. Shrd rms. Ex. matron. 5½ gns. Box 9712.

ENGLISH woman living outskirts Paris, requires adaptable girl au pair from July. To help with children. Vila, 24 Rue du General. Leclerc, Montgeron, S. et O. France.

STE Tropez. Small villa 3 mins from Taihiti Beach, sleeps 4-5, mod. bathrm, kit., frig., large terrace, secluded gdn. Sept. £40 sterling. MOU 4820.

ITALY by car for 3 wks late Sept. Mixed party, 1/2 seats vacant. Box 9621.

LONDON-Florence 1-18 Aug. Writer & photog. wife sk co-driver or cple to share petrol & co-drive pre-war Riley. Box 9679.

LE Touquet. Double room, cooking facs. 15-30 Aug. £12 incl. Barnes, 60 Evelyn Gardens, SW7.

CAMBRIDGE party to Yugoslavia 15 days fully inclusive £32 10s. Water skiing, underwater fishing. Box 9642.

AUGUST Bank Holiday weekend: Arts Fiesta at Braziers, Ipsden, Oxon (Painting, Sketching, Poetry); 7–14 Aug. Garfield-Howe Guitar Group.

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EXPORT magazine seeking trainees and/or partners (advertising experience welcome) for expansion. Box 9462.

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RESPONSIBLE German student (f.), 30, sks hol. post Aug.-Oct., afternoons free; pref. solicitor's family. Box 9636.

OXFORD University party to Venice fully inclusive 15 days £31 10s. Still a few vacancies. Write details Box 9641.

STUDENTS! 6 train seats London-Milan £9 10s. return. 29 Aug.-26 Sept. Box 9643.

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WANTED Spanish tutor (10s. hour) and Spanish Linguaphone. Box 9522.

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PERSONAL—continued

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UNIVERSITY of Adelaide. Lecturer in Social Studies. Applications are invited for the above post. Salary scale: £A1,500 x 80–£A2,060 p.a. with superannuation on the FSSU basis. The duties will comprise (*a*) lecturing in any one of the following: community organisation and development, social casework, social group work including group processes applied to social welfare, social administration, sociology applied to social welfare; (*b*) some responsibility for individual tutorials, practical work placements including consultation with field supervisors, and the development of social work in the community. Copies of the general conditions of appointment of lecturers in the University may be had on application to the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1 or to the Registrar. The Calendar of the University may be seen in the Library of any University which is a member of the AUBC; housing help is available; and any further information desired will be supplied on request. Applications, in duplicate and giving the information listed in the general conditions of appointment, should reach the Registrar, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, not later than 10 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. A. E. and F. A. Q. Stephens Post-Graduate Research Fellowship. Applications are invited for an A. E. and F. A. Q. Stephens Post-Graduate Research Fellowship from graduates of any Australian University other than the University of Sydney or from graduates of any overseas University who produce satisfactory evidence of research experience. The Fellow will undertake post-graduate work in the Faculty of his choice in the University of Sydney. The Fellowship is of the annual value of £A850 p.a., payable half-yearly in advance, and is awarded for one year only in the first instance, but may be renewed for a second year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia, with whom applications close on 30 September, 1959. Margaret A. Telfer, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Senior Lectureship in Education. Applications are invited for the above position. The salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £A2,200 – 80 – £A2,600 per annum, plus cost of living adjustment and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 15 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Auckland New Zealand. Lectureship in Ancient History. Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should be competent to teach Greek and Roman History in the Department of Classics and ancient history of the Middle Eastern and Mediterranean civilisations in the Department of History. The salary scale is from £1,025 to £1,275 per annum, rising by three annual increments. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Sq., London, WC1. Appl. close in New Zealand and London, on 15 Aug. 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Auckland, New Zealand. Elam School of Fine Arts. Lectureship in the History and Theory of the Fine Arts. Applications are invited for the above post. Preference will be given to an applicant who has practised in some artistic medium, and has had experience in teaching and lecturing. A knowledge of the History and Development of Art and Theories of Aesthetics in so far as they concern the Practice and Appreciation of Art is necessary. The salary scale is £1,025 per annum rising to £1,275 by three annual increments. An allowance is made towards travelling expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in New Zealand and London, is 15 August, 1959.

NEW Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc. Appointment of Senior Research Officer. The Board of Trustees of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc., invites applications from suitably qualified persons for appointment as Senior Research Officer. The objects of the Institute are to conduct applied research into, and compile information on the economic problems of New Zealand, to engage in economic education and to undertake in-service training in research technique. The successful candidate must possess high academic qualifications in Economics, have had administrative experience and experience in industry and commerce. The salary of the Senior Research Officer will be from £1,800 to £2,000 per annum according to qualifications and experience. The scale rises in increments of £100. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 31 August, 1959.

SIMMONDS' Bookshop have a vacancy in office for an intelligent young woman. 16 Fleet St, EC4. FLE 3907.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

NEW Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc. Appointment of Director. The Board of Trustees of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc, invites applications from suitably qualified persons for appointment as Director of the Institute, which is located at Wellington, New Zealand. The objects of the Institute are to conduct applied research into, and compile information on the economic problems of New Zealand, to engage in economic education and to undertake in-service training in research technique. The successful candidate must possess high academic qualifications in Economics, have had administrative experience and experience in industry and commerce. The salary of the Director will be from £3,000 to £3,500 per annum according to qualifications and experience. The scale rises in increments of £125. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 31 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Edinburgh. Department of Social Study. Edinburgh Community Research and Development Studies. Applications are invited from Sociologists with experience of urban research for the post of Director of a research programme in a large housing estate in Edinburgh. The programme will extend over a period of five years and will be concerned with (*a*) the development of the characteristic social institutions of the area, their variations and their effect upon individuals, and (*b*) the nature and causes of the social and psychological pathology appearing in the population. The programme will therefore combine research with social casework and social development activities of an experimental kind. Staffing will be adequate for these purposes. The successful applicant will have responsibility for the whole programme, for continuity and for administration. Salary Scale £1,500 by £50 to £1,700 per annum, together with superannuation benefit. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, together with the names of three referees, should be lodged as soon as possible. Charles H. Stewart, Secretary to the University.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Accounting in the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies. Salary on a scale £900 – £1,650 per annum; initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Membership of FSSU and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 25 July, 1959, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer in Social Statistics. Salary scales per annum: Lecturer, £900 to £1,650, initial salary according to qualifications and experience; Assistant Lecturer, £700 to £850. Membership of the FSSU and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 1 August, 1959, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

LONDON County Council. Poplar Technical College, Secondary Technical Boys' School (280 pupils: age range 11+ to 16+) – qualified masters required for (a) English and Religious Instruction and (b) Chemistry: Graded posts with allowance of £131 5s. Burnham P. & S. salary scale £498 15s. x £26 5s. to £945 plus London Allowance £37 16s. or £50 8s.; additions for qualifications and training; increments within scale for experience. Application forms from Secretary at College, Poplar High Street, E14, to be returned within 14 days.

MIDDLESEX County Council. Applications are invited for the post of Educational Psychologist for work as 3rd Psychologist in Edmonton & Enfield Child Guidance Centre & Clinic. Candidates should hold Honours Degree in Psychology or equiv.; must have adequate teaching exper. & pursued a post-graduate clinical training course for Educational Psychologists. Salary Soulbury II £1,207 10s.–£1,470 (man), £1,168 10s.–£1,413 12s. (woman). Applic. forms from Chief Education Officer, (GP) 10 Gt George St, SW1, returnable by 20 July. (Quote Z.833.)

MIDDLESEX County Council. Trained and experienced part-time Assistant Youth Leader reqd. in September in Willesden area. Two evenings a week. Fee 22s. per evening. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Borough Education Officer, 163 Willesden Lane, NW6, returnable by 25 July, 1959 (quote Z.878 NS).

READING Education Committee. Child Guidance Hostel, 2 St Peter's Hill, Caversham. Resident Woman Assistant required. The hostel accommodates twelve children (girls and boys) who attend local schools. It is administered in co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic. Salary scale: £370–£440 per annum, less £116 per annum for board, lodging, etc. An additional payment may be made for approved qualifications. Forms and particulars may be obtained from Dr Ella Ward, Child Guidance Clinic, 27 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading. Completed applications must be returned to Dr Ward within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement. (Signed) P. S. Taylor, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Blagrave St Reading.

WANTED: Warden to initiate new programme in South London settlement. Accommodation available, might suit married couple. Particular projects work with backward children and with offenders. Apply Box 9587.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

THE Corporation of Glasgow (Education Department). Appointment of Welfare Officers. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, between 22 and 44 years of age (inclusive). Applicants must hold Senior Leaving Certificate or equivalent and Social Science Diploma or Certificate; experience in social case work an advantage. The duties will mainly be to make contact with pupils whose conduct and character have been presenting special difficulty to keep in touch with them in their homes, and to assist them to make suitable use of leisure time. The salary will be paid according to (*a*) Age – up to 28 years, £560 – £650 per annum in the case of Males, and £549 – £650 per annum in the case of Females; and (*b*) Service – 29 years and over £675 – £860 per annum in the case of Males and £664 – £860 per annum in the case of Females. (The scale is that applicable to Probation Officers.) Forms of application together with details of conditions of service may be obtained from the Director of Education, 129 Bath Street, and must be returned to him not later than 30 July, 1959. William Kerr, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow, C.2.

MIDDLESEX County Council. Full-time Educational Psychologist req. for work in the Child Guidance & School Psychological Service at Ealing. Honours degree in psychology or equiv. recognised clinical training & teaching exper. Duties attached to post include general advisory work in schools as well as work in Child Guidance Centre. Salary: Soulbury II £1,207 10s.–£1,470 (male); £1,168 10s.–£1,413 12s. (female). Established subject to satisfactory service & medical assessment. Prescribed conditions. Canvassing disqualifies. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Chief Education Officer (GP) 10 Great George St, Westminster, SW1 within 14 days. (Quote Z.879 N.S.& N.)

DEPUTY Warden over the age of 20 years required at the Bedford-shire County Council Hostel for maladjusted children situated at Leighton Buzzard. Salary scale (at present under review) £400 x £20 – £480, less £116 per annum for board, lodging and laundry. Post superannuable. The work will consist of assisting the Warden and Matron in the ordinary care of 15 children between the ages of 5 and 15 in a pleasant homely atmosphere. Application forms and further information from the Principal School Medical Officer, Phoenix Chambers, High Street, Bedford, to whom they should be returned with names & addresses of 2 refs.

SMALL School for Maladjusted Boys aged 9-16 requires a married couple to act as Houseparents. Genuine interest in the problems of emotionally disturbed boys essential. Responsible post for the right couple. Joint salary £600-£700 a year, in addition to full residential emoluments. Apply: The Principal, Tylehurst School, Forest Row, Sussex.

PSYCHIATRIC Social Worker required at Maida Vale Hospital, W9. Applicants should hold the Mental Health Diploma. The work will be in the Psychiatric Department of this neurological hospital and will be concerned mainly with out-patient adults and parents of disturbed children. Applications and enquiries to the House Governor, The Maida Vale Hospital, W9.

FAIRDENE and Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey: Psychiatric Social Worker – use of car, clerical assistance, interesting work. Details from Miss Jenkins, PSW. Applications to Physician Superintendent (with two references).

QUALIFIED, experienced family caseworker reqd as deputy General Secretary to supervise Family Welfare Department & students. Salary APCW scale. Apply the Social Service Centre, Royal York Buildings, Brighton.

SPRINGFIELD Hospital, London, SW17, required, clerical and secretarial staff. This is an opportunity to participate in the interesting work of an expanding Mental Health Service. Phone BAL 1026 for appointment or write to The Secretary, Springfield Hospital, Upper Tooting, London, SW17.

MARLBOROUGH Day Hospital, 38 Marlborough Place, London, NW8. Psychiatric Social Worker for Adult and Children's Dept. – staff of 2. Interesting duties in modern day hospital methods of treatment under the N.H.S. Candidates (male or female) should possess the Mental Health Certificate. Whitley Council salary scale. Detailed applications, with names of two referees, to Medical Director immediately.

PART-time Research Assistant to help with technical work and visiting patients in the West London area. Previous nursing or scientific assistance an advantage. Position suitable for married woman who wishes to work part-time. Salary 32 shillings per session for minimum of five sessions per week, day or evening to suit applicant, who must have car. Usual mileage payments. Apply: Secretary, Post Graduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W12.

GHANA. Interesting work offered to persons fully qualified in building technologies, nursing or medicine. Periodical release from duties to partake in practical work-camping. Eighteen months minimum; passage paid; accommodation and modest maintenance allowances provided. International Voluntary Service, 72 Oakley Square, London, NW1. EUS 3195.

SUDBURY and Woodbridge Constituency Labour Party invites applications for the post of Field Officer. We want a responsible man or woman, with drive and initiative to work in a large rural area of this Constituency – hence own transport essential (allowance). Salary £520 per annum. Application forms can be obtained from Mr Jack Roberts, 33 Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, to whom they should be eturned, not later than 29 July, 1959.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

BBC requires Research Assistant in Projects and Developments Section of Audience Research Department. Work involves application of social study techniques to problems connected with Television and Sound broadcasting audiences. Good general education necessary, with qualifications in Statistics (not solely Economic) and preferably with experience in market research or opinion surveys. Salary £800 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,025 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addre ed envelope and quoting reference G.1176 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Senior Research Assistant in Projects and Developments Section of Audience Research Department. Duties include design and supervision of special surveys with analysis and tabulations of results; routine statistical treatment of day-to-day output; preparation of tests and questionnaires and administration of these to experimental groups; writing of reports. An Honours degree, preferably in Statistics or Psychology followed by practical experience of social surveys, market research or similar work, essential, and knowledge of statistical methods desirable. Salary £1,095 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,370 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1177 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Music Assistant in Manchester. Work involves investigation and stimulation of musical resources throughout North Region, and production of music programmes of all kinds, including light orchestras and brass bands. Sound general and musical education essential. Successful candidate will be responsible for the organisation of his work to Head of North Regional Music. Salary £1,230 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,580 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1173 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Senior Assistant, School Broadcasting (Sound) to help in direction and supervision of school broadcasts in Sound, together with accompanying literature. Duties call for good educational experience, administrative ability and informed interest in educational uses of radio. Salary £1,730 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £2,180 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1172 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Assistant Floor Manager, Television, in Cardiff. Duties include normal Assistant Floor Manager functions (marking up floors, supervision of properties, operation of spot effects, prompt book, floor discipline, plotting camera moves, continuity at filming sessions, etc.) with the added responsibility for vision mixing of such programmes as necessary. Knowledge of Wales and Welsh language essential. Candidates must possess the training and experience relevant to stage/floor/studio management plus a keen and developed interest in general programmes. Salary £675 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £875 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1184 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Television Outside Broadcast Producer in London. Work involves production of various types of outside broadcast programmes, including sporting events and documentary features. Essential qualifications: good educational background, considerable knowledge of either sport or current affairs and national events, ability to think and act quickly. Salary £1,545 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1 970 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1180 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

RESEARCH Officers in the Board of Trade. 5 pensionable posts for men or women at least 30 on 1.6.59, normally with 2nd class honours degree or other high qualification in Economics, Statistics, or kindred subject. Final year students may apply. Knowledge and experience of work in connection with distribution of population, trade, and industry, communications and services, and natural resources essential. Salary scales (London) £1,500–£2,120 (one post) and £1,233–£1,460 (4 posts). Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Write Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W1 for application form quoting 4999/59. Closing date 20 August 1959.

DEPUTY Controller of Exchange (Companies) Bahamas. Appointment on contract for two years. Salary £1,800 p.a. Free passages; rent allowance; no Income Tax. Candidates should have had previous experience in banking and formation of companies and preferably some experience in Exchange Control. Apply Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, SW1 giving details of age, qualifications and experience. Quote BCD 406/27/01.

REQUIRED by Holborn Chartered Accountant, young man with some bookkeeping experience willing to qualify. Must be intelligent with a sense of humour. Box 9593.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

BBC has following vacancies in Norwich: (a) Senior News Assistant (Television) to superintend and co-ordinate the work of the Norwich News Room. Duties: preparation, editorial production of and responsibility for television news programmes originating in Norwich. Salary £1,545 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,970 p.a. max. (b) News Assistant (Television) to share in work of the Norwich News Room by assisting Senior News Assistant in preparation of news programmes. Special responsibility for organisation of film coverage, interviews, studio appearances and other visual elements. Salary £1,230 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,580 p.a. max. Holders of these posts should have professional journalistic experience in Press or radio, keen news sense, sound editorial judgment and lively interest in imaginative development of broadcast news techniques. For the senior post, preferably experience of control and deployment of News staff. Though concentrating on Television they will assist in work with both media as necessary and be available for weekend duty on rota basis. Knowledge of East Anglia an advantage. Requests for application forms, stating whether for (a) or (b), enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1186 N. Stm. should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

DARTINGTON Hall School, Totnes, Devon. Resident part-time teacher of German required for the Senior School (co-educational, ages 12 to 18) who would also act as assistant housemother or do other part-time teaching. Burnham Scale. Apply Joint Principals.

DARTINGTON Hall School, Totnes, Devon. Housemother required for next term of January to take charge of one of the Senior School boarding houses of 35 boys and girls aged 12 to 18. Possibility of undertaking some part-time teaching. Similar or allied experience essential. Salary according to experience. Minimum £450. Apply to Joint Principals.

ST. HILDA'S College, Oxford. Dining Hall Supervisor September 1959. IMA training preferred, some experience essential. Salary from £300 p.a. (resident) according to experience. Further details from the Bursar, to whom applications should be sent.

ST. HILDA'S College, Oxford. For early September. Head Lady Cook. IMA trained and experienced. For particulars apply to the Bursar, to whom applications for the post when completed should be returned.

MASTER or Mistress for Science or Mathematics in Boys' Grammar School in North West London. Full-time preferred, part-time would be considered. School within easy reach of West End. Write Box 9627.

THE Architectural Association School of Architecture. Appointment of First Year Master. The Council of the Association offers an appointment for the First Year Master at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, starting on 21 September, 1959. The appointment is full time for four days a week during the academic year. The salary is £1,400 per annum. Applicants will be asked to attend an interview in the later part of July. Full details of the appointment may be had on application to the Secretary, Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, London, WC1.

MANAGER/Manageress experienced person to take charge of a department attached to Store in East London, comprising books, stationery, lending library and gramophone records. Excellent opportunity for first class person. Superannuation fund; holiday and sickness benefits; staff canteen. Written applications giving full particulars and salary required to Staff Office, London Co-operative Society Ltd, 54 Maryland Street, Stratford, E15. Endorse envelopes 'Books'.

EXECUTIVE (male or female) required to develop and control new transatlantic department of well-known London employment agency. Typing essential. Salary by arrangement. Solicitors agreement. Investment £500–£2,000. Details, please, of age, experience and present salary to Box 9598.

MAN. Dir. of Group of Co's in theatre/concert promotion, Employment/travel Agencies seeks exp. part/full time educ. Sec.-a/t. of charm, good speeds, tidiness & ability to work on own initiative, for Head Office, W1. Exc. sal. acc. to hrs. Please reply stating age & exp. & present sal. Box 9711.

THE Wine Society Dining Club requires a part-time Assistant Secretary in London to help with organisation of its functions and correspondence with members. Shorthand and typing essential. Telephone, which would largely be paid for, required. Position would probably suit housewife with not-too-young family, as nearly all work can be done at home in own time. No week-end work. Salary about £200 p.a. according to experience. Apply, stating experience, to the Honorary Secretary, WSDC. Box 9675.

SECRETARY to Professor Misha Black (Industrial Design: Engineering) reqd. for September. Shorthand and typing essential; an interest in students and design an advantage. Hours 9.30 to 6; 5-day week. Salary acc. to quals. and exp. on scale £515 x £25 to £740 p.a. Application form from the Registrar, Royal College of Art, Exhibition Road, London, SW7.

POSITION in Italy offered to young person, honours degree English literature, to do writing, teaching. Typing asset. Box 9604.

PART-time shorthand typist required by social work agency. Hours by arrangement, Monday–Friday. Apply: Family Service Unit, 47 Nelson Square, SE1. Tel. WAT 5357.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

SECOND chance of liberal education and responsible careers for women over 20. One-year residential course in history, economics, literature, etc. for personal development or as preparation for professional training. Recognised by Ministry of Education. Grants still available but apply promptly to Secretary (NS), Hillcroft College, South Bank, Surbiton, Surrey.

SERIOUS-minded boy, desiring to qualify, is offered opportunity in Chartered Accountants office. Small firm, non-stuffy atmosphere. Box 9592.

PUBLISHERS require intelligent and efficient secretary with editorial experience. Interesting appointment. Box 9713.

YOUNG Woman sec./ pers. assistant req. for theatrical project. Interest & willingness to work irreg. hours important. Box 9617.

PERSONAL Assistant/Secretary (woman) 23/28, to look after architects' office in SW1. Salary £11. Portman Bureau, 78 George Street, W1. HUN 0676.

SECRETARIAL Assistant for interesting and responsible post with The Haemophilia Society (near London Bridge). Minimum of 25 hours a week. Salary by arrangement. Write Box C.480, c/o Streets, 110 Old Broad St., EC2.

SECRETARY/Shorthand-typist required for Department of Statistics at University College, London (Gower St, WC1) from 1 September; aged over 25; salary range £525–£645; 6 weeks leave p.a. Applications to Assistant Secretary.

SEC. for artist/inventor, an hair & salary. Attract. accom. Versatility, reliability, initiative pref. to exp. WES 1302 or Box 9568.

CONGENIAL part-time work offered to an efficient secretary doing cultural-type work on her own in W1. £5 p.w. Box 9731.

REQUIRED Nannie-Housekeeper, age 35–45 preferred, wide human experience, anxious permanent position in family of young woman, and sweet girl of 5 years. Tel.: SLO 2883.

MOTHER'S Help for all tasks, mid. or end July. Children 4 & 6. Modernised house, overlooks Hampstead Heath. Own bedroom, £5 p.w. Reynolds, Lion House, 19 Well Road, London, NW3. HAM 6086.

NUMBERS 22, 23, 25 and even the No. 8 buses all stop at the Winifred Johnson Secretarial Bureau, 114 Holborn, EC1 (next to Gamages). HOL 0390.

STELLA Fisher Bureau requires temporary typist. Please call 436 Strand, WC2 (almost facing Charing Cross Stn). TEM 6644.

TEMPORARY jobs. Competent Sh.-hand & Copy-typists wanted, weeks, months. Telephone Miss Topham of Duttons Agency, 92 Gt Russell St, London, WC1. MUS 7379.

SEC/sh.-typ. Temp. Top sals. MAY 6336. Savoy Agy, 487 Oxford St, London, W1.

SYBIL Topham of Duttons (Agy) would like to interview competent secretaries, shorthand-typists and copy-typists for a nice selection of interesting jobs. 92 Gt Russell St, London, WC1. Tel. MUS 7379.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

FILM Director many yrs varied film exp. seeks alternative emplt. Box 9728.

AMER. woman, 34, well educ., sks summer post – expd Engl. tchr, spks French, Ital. Anyth. consid. Governess, interpreter, guide, etc. Mrs Taylor, Via Tripoli 193, Rome.

YOUNG man (23, BA) seeks sit. sec./companion to gentleman. Box 9539.

YNG woman, exp. childn, voluntary social worker, knowledge typ./off. rout., seeks post with strong welfare interest. Box 9585.

YOUNG woman, German, perfect English; proof-reading & translation exp. major London publishers; studied graphic design; sec. exp., sks suitable Lon. post.-Box 9694.

WORK of some kind wanted during, roughly Aug. by man (31, grad. teacher) who is unsalaried this summer holiday. Box 9591.

STUD. 17½ (f) sks paid holiday post. Aug. Farmwork, animals, childn. Box 9599.

TYPING & TRANSLATIONS

ALL Types of Typewriting and Duplicating done directly. MSS, Plays, Scripts, Short Stories, etc. Speed is the keynote of our efficient, faultless, inexpensive service. Colinad Co., Ltd., 117 City Rd, EC1. CLE 9637 (5 doors from Old St Tube Stn).

MRS Jolly will type or duplicate it for you. 26 Charing Cross Road, WC2. TEM 5588 and FRE 8640.

LOOKS like print! New style duplicating by Susan Tully, 63 Wigmore St, W1. HUN 9893. And standard typewriting service.

JAY Cory for all typing, duplicating, Bills/Quantity, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, SW1. ABBey 2354/5817.

JEAN McDougall for typing, translations, 24-hour duplicating service. 31 Kensington Church St London, W8. WES 5809.

APOLLO Agency for typewriting, duplicating and all secretarial services. 18 Hanover St, W1. MAYfair 5091.

MABEL Eyles & Pinero for first-class duplicating, shorthand, typing & translating. 10 Beaconsfield Road, N11. ENT 3324.

FAULTLESS Typing for the discriminating writer. Highly recommended by famous authors. Novels, plays poetry, etc. Editing by expd. writer. Dorothy Shirley, 138 Green Lane, Edgware, Middx. STO 6020.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS by Reardon Conner wanted: 'Men Must Live', publ. by Cassell 1937. 'The Sword of Love', Cassell 1938. 'Shake Hands With The Devil', Dent 1933. Box 9605.

LABOUR and the Bomb; July Notes of the Month, R. P. Dutt; 'The Road to Brighton Pier' reviewed by D. N. Pritt, QC, in 'Labour Monthly' 1s. 6d. or 9s. half-yearly, post free. Dept NS, 134 Ballards Lane, London, N3.

D. H. LAWRENCE'S 20 poems illustrated by M. A. Cote. It is a hand-made edition de luxe, limited to 65 copies. Price: HAM 1976, studio 10 or Box9230.

DEUTSCHE Buecher Gesucht! R. & I. Steiner (Books), Phone AMBassador 1564.

GERMAN books in 7 rooms: Libris, 38a Boundary Rd, NW8. MAI 3030.

PERSONAL attention given overseas orders all types of books. Poole-Bickford Trading, 22 Buckingham St, Strand, London, WC2.

SPANISH Civil War, Russia, Socialism; we buy books, pamps., journals; any lang. The Hammersmith Bookshop, W6. RIV 6807.

DETAILED list of s/h books. Varied subjects, some Firsts. 42 Gladwell Rd, N8.

ACCOMMODATION VACANT

JULY/Sept. Pleas. flat, 2 rooms, kit., bath. Ideal pos., mod. rent. Box 9691.

FOR flat-sharing try Roy's Bureau, 40 Mortimer Street, W1. MUS 0512.

REGENT'S Park. Maisonette, gdn.; vacant until end Sept.; £27 monthly, if single, £22. EUSton 3852 Friday, Saturday.

NO. Two comf. furn. bed-sit. rooms, gas fire, cooking fac. 45s. each. MOU 5605.

CONGENIAL atmosphere, music/literary interests. Large single room £3. HAM 8109.

ATTRACTIVE gr. floor flat, furn. Two large rooms, fitted kitchen, frig., enclosed bath, sep. lav. with basin. Small gdn. Lovely position nr Heath, buses, shops. £5 5s. p.w. Two adults. Box 9707.

HAMPSTEAD Heath flat 27 July–11 August, sleep 4. £6 p.w., c.h.w., frig. HAM 9025.

LARGE bed-sitter, central, cooking facilities. North 5615.

GROUND floor room available, Kensington suitable private consulting room osteopath. Non-resident, 6 gns weekly. Box 9575.

PLEASANT furn. flat, East Finchley, to let till 15 Sept. 3 large rms, 90s. Box 9624.

QUIET comf. lge well furn. rm, k'nette, veranda ading gdn offered to prof. man, 3½ gns. Cont. meals opt. Give tel. no. Box 9625.

INTERNATIONAL Residential Club, 209 dble & sgle rooms, £4 10s. full board, 12 Parkhill Rd, East Croydon. CRO 2034.

ACCOM. with partial board available. 'Phone MAI 4154 or call 98 Maida Vale.

PROF. woman (30) seeks 2 share s/c. new-dec. flat Finchley Rd. MAI 2353 evgs.

HAMPSTEAD Village facing Heath. Furn. flat 4 rms, k. & b., garden. 10 gns p.w. Box 9643.

SHORT periods, b/s., use k., frig., etc., quiet flat nr Swiss Cott. V. mod. Box 9633.

GIRL wanted to share St John's Wood flat. Own bedsitting room. Box 9622.

JOURNALIST'S widow offers lady bedroom, study, use of kit. & bathroom in s/c. attractive flat. Stamford Hill, N16. Box 9603.

YR Centre. Sm. balc. room £2 2s. Ltd use bath & phone. TER 6873.

ATTRACTIVE Chelsea flat suit 2, avail. whole/part Aug. 7 gns weekly. Box 9614.

HAMPSTEAD. S/c. attractive furnished flat in Finchley Road. Living room, bedroom, kitchen/dining, bath, w.c., own telephone. 7 gns. HAM 9155.

LARGE sngle furn. rm N. Lon. Use phone, linen, bth, etc. Ckg facs. STA 5085.

GOLDERS Green, select Guest House, single & double rooms, h. & c., long or short periods. Breakfast, full service. 1 minute from Golders Green station. SPE 4217.

NTH Dulwich Stn (2 mins), grnd floor s/c. flat, 4 rms & own kit. & bathroom. Newly dec., garden. 12 min. train Ldn Bridge, gd bus service. 6 gns. Phone: FOR 1374.

TILL end October, maybe longer. Large basement b/s. in quiet Chelsea Square. Use kitchen/bath. £2 15s. Reply Box 9669.

BED-sitter for sgle woman; reduction for occasional baby-sitting. MOU 2894.

ATTRACT. room to prof. gentleman, share kit. with anr. £3 p.w. PUT 3395.

CHILTERN cott., lovely, modernised remotish. Furn., low rent. Loving tenant. Box 9650.

CHALFONT St. Giles. S/c. semi-furn. flat, garden, 2 rooms, k'ette & bathrm. On bus routes. £15 monthly. Box 9594.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

2 YOUNG ladies require furnished flat, reasonable rent. Box 9635.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

RENWICK, Cumberland. Comf. modernised cottage, lounge, 3 bedrms, bathrm, kit., scullery. Elec. Sm. gdn. Lge outhouse with loft. Fogless. £750 f'hld. Box 9504.

DETACHED cottage, N. Wales, every mod. con. Garden, garage space. Bus stop, 6 rooms. Kitchen-bath, 2 WC's. £1,400 or offer. Tel. Torquay 4631 or write Box 9667.

SMALL thatched cottage Suffolk f. sale £385. £385 f'hold, elec. co.'s water, small well-stocked gdn, centre village. Box 9661.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
cost 6s. per line (average six words) minimum two lines. Box number 2s. 6d. Semi-display giving greater prominence 90s. per inch.
N.S., Great Turnstile, London, WC1 Telephone HOLborn 8471

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
New Zealand

Applications are invited for the following vacancies for the 1960 Session:

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN LAW
LECTURESHIPS in:
CHEMISTRY (One or more)
CLASSICS
ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
ENGLISH (One or more)
GEOLOGY
GERMAN
HISTORY (One or more)
MATHEMATICS
PHYSICS (One or more)
PSYCHOLOGY
ROMANCE LANGUAGES (One in French, one in Italian)

The salary scale for a Senior Lecturer is £1,315 – £1,615 p.a. and for a Lecturer £1,025 – £1,275 p.a. Commencing salary within the relevant scale will, in each case, be determined according to qualifications and experience. In the case of overseas appointees, payment of salary will commence as from date of sailing.

Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1.

Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 15 August, 1959.

PRISON WELFARE SERVICE

Applications are invited from men with qualifications and experience in social work for a vacancy on the London Head Office staff. Salary as for Probation Service. Details and application forms from:
The General Secretary, NADPAS,
66 Eccleston Square, London, SW1
Closing date 20 July.

CAREERS IN RADIOGRAPHY

SCHOOL LEAVERS with School Certificate or GCE passes in Mathematics, English and any three additional subjects, preferably including the sciences, are invited to apply for training as Radiographers in the School of Radiography. Prospective students, at least 18 yrs. in November, should write for further partics to the Sec of Lambeth Hospital, Brook Drive, London, SE11

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
(South London)
Wishes to appoint a
YOUTH ORGANISER.
For details and application form write to
RACS LTD.
15 Park Vista, Greenwich, SE19

STELLA FISHER
IN THE STRAND

An Employment Agency which sets out to provide an up-to-date personnel selection centre for men and women. All grades; personal secretaries, typists and clerks are invited to telephone
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
436 Strand, WC2 TEM 6644
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Member of Employment Agents' Federation

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and yourself in a nice cool office for a few hours a day. We can arrange temporary part-time or full-time work for good shorthand-typists at very short notice. Rates of pay are excellent. (We also have permanent posts for top secretaries at £700.)

THE ST. STEPHEN'S SECRETARIAT
3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2
CHAncery 8217

UNIVERSITY of Adelaide. Lecturer in Psychology. Applications are invited for the above appointment. Salary Scale: £A1,500 – 80 – £A2,060, with superannuation on FSSU basis. Copies of the general conditions of appointment of lecturers in the University may be had on application to the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1 or to the Registrar. Candidates in the United Kingdom should consult Dr M. A. Jeeves of the University of Leeds, who has been appointed to the Chair. The Calendar of the University may be seen in the Library of any University which is a member of the AUBC; housing help is available; and any further information desired will be supplied on request. Applications, in duplicate and giving the information listed in the general conditions of appointment, should reach the Registrar, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, not later than 10 August, 1959.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

UNIVERSITY of Adelaide. Lecturer in Social Studies. Applications are invited for the above post. Salary scale: £A1,500 x 80-£A2,060 p.a. with superannuation on the FSSU basis. The duties will comprise *(a)* lecturing in any one of the following: community organisation and development, social casework, social group work including group processes applied to social welfare, social administration, sociology applied to social welfare; *(b)* some responsibility for individual tutorials, practical work placements including consultation with field supervisors, and the development of social work in the community. Copies of the general conditions of appointment of lecturers in the University may be had on application to the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1 or to the Registrar. The Calendar of the University may be seen in the Library of any University which is a member of the AUBC: housing help is available; and any further information desired will be supplied on request. Applications, in duplicate and giving the information listed in the general conditions of appointment, should reach the Registrar, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, not later than 10 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. A. E. and F. A. Q. Stephens Post-Graduate Research Fellowship. Applications are invited for an A. E. and F. A. Q. Stephens Post-Graduate Research Fellowship from graduates of any Australian University other than the University of Sydney or from graduates of any overseas University who produce satisfactory evidence of research experience. The Fellow will undertake post-graduate work in the Faculty of his choice in the University of Sydney. The Fellowship is of the annual value of £A850 p.a., payable half-yearly in advance, and is awarded for one year only in the first instance, but may be renewed for a second year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia, with whom applications close on 30 September, 1959. Margaret A. Telfer, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Senior Lectureship in Education. Applications are invited for the above position. The salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £A2,200 – 80 – £A2,600 per annum, plus cost of living adjustment and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 15 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Auckland, New Zealand. Lectureship in Ancient History. Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should be competent to teach Greek and Roman History in the Department of Classics and ancient history of the Middle Eastern and Mediterranean civilisations in the Department of History. The salary scale is from £1,025 to £1,275 per annum, rising by three annual increments. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Sq., London, WC1. Appl. close in New Zealand and London, on 15 Aug. 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Auckland, New Zealand. Elam School of Fine Arts. Lectureship in the History and Theory of the Fine Arts. Applications are invited for the above post. Preference will be given to an applicant who has practised in some artistic medium, and has had experience in teaching and lecturing. A knowledge of the History and Development of Art and Theories of Aesthetics in so far as they concern the Practice and Appreciation of Art is necessary. The salary scale is £1,025 per annum rising to £1,275 by three annual increments. An allowance is made towards travelling expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in New Zealand and London, is 15 August, 1959.

NEW Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc. Appointment of Senior Research Officer. The Board of Trustees of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc., invites applications from suitably qualified persons for appointment as Senior Research Officer. The objects of the Institute are to conduct applied research into, and compile information on the economic problems of New Zealand, to engage in economic education and to undertake in-service training in research technique. The successful candidate must possess high academic qualifications in Economics, have had administrative experience and experience in industry and commerce. The salary of the Senior Research Officer will be from £1,800 to £2,000 per annum according to qualifications and experience. The scale rises in increments of £100. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 31 August, 1959.

SIMMONDS' Bookshop have a vacancy in office for an intelligent young woman. 16 Fleet St, EC4. FLE 3907.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

NEW Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc. Appointment of Director. The Board of Trustees of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research Inc. invites applications from suitably qualified persons for appointment as Director of the Institute, which is located at Wellington, New Zealand. The objects of the Institute are to conduct applied research into, and compile information on the economic problems of New Zealand, to engage in economic education and to undertake in-service training in research technique. The successful candidate must possess high academic qualifications in Economics, have had administrative experience and experience in industry and commerce. The salary of the Director will be from £3,000 to £3,500 per annum according to qualifications and experience. The scale rises in increments of £125. An allowance is made towards travel and removal expenses. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 31 August, 1959.

UNIVERSITY of Edinburgh. Department of Social Study. Edinburgh Community Research and Development Studies. Applications are invited from Sociologists with experience of urban research for the post of Director of a research programme in a large housing estate in Edinburgh. The programme will extend over a period of five years and will be concerned with *(a)* the development of the characteristic social institutions of the area, their variations and their effect upon individuals, and *(b)* the nature and causes of the social and psychological pathology appearing in the population. The programme will therefore combine research with social casework and social development activities of an experimental kind. Staffing will be adequate for these purposes. The successful applicant will have responsibility for the whole programme, for continuity and for administration. Salary Scale £1,500 by £50 to £1,700 per annum, together with superannuation benefit. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, together with the names of three referees, should be lodged as soon as possible. Charles H. Stewart, Secretary to the University.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Accounting in the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies. Salary on a scale £900 – £1,650 per annum; initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Membership of FSSU and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 25 July, 1959, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer in Social Statistics. Salary scales per annum: Lecturer, £900 to £1,650, initial salary according to qualifications and experience; Assistant Lecturer, £700 to £850. Membership of the FSSU and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 1 August, 1959, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

LONDON County Council. Poplar Technical College, Secondary Technical Boys' School (280 pupils: age range 11+ to 16+) – qualified masters required for (a) English and Religious Instruction and (b) Chemistry: Graded posts with allowance of £131 5s. Burnham P. & S. salary scale £498 15s. x £26 5s. to £945 plus London Allowance £37 16s. or £50 8s.; additions for qualifications and training; increments within scale for experience. Application forms from Secretary at College, Poplar High Street, E14, to be returned within 14 days.

MIDDLESEX County Council. Applications are invited for the post of Educational Psychologist for work as 3rd Psychologist in Edmonton & Enfield Child Guidance Centre & Clinic. Candidates should hold Honours Degree in Psychology or equiv.; must have adequate teaching exper. & pursued a post-graduate clinical training course for Educational Psychologists. Salary Soulbury II £1,207 10s.–£1,470 (man), £1,168 10s.–£1,413 12s. (woman). Applic. forms from Chief Education Officer, (GP) 10 Gt George St, SW1, returnable by 20 July. (Quote Z.833.)

MIDDLESEX County Council. Trained and experienced part-time Assistant Youth Leader reqd in September in Willesden area. Two evenings a week. Fee 22s. per evening. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Borough Education Officer, 163 Willesden Lane, NW6, returnable by 25 July, 1959 (quote Z.878 NS).

READING Education Committee. Child Guidance Hostel, 2 St Peter's Hill, Caversham. Resident Woman Assistant required. The hostel accommodates twelve children (girls and boys) who attend local schools. It is administered in co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic. Salary scale: £370–£440 per annum, less £116 per annum for board, lodging, etc. An additional payment may be made for approved qualifications. Forms and particulars may be obtained from Dr Ella Ward, Child Guidance Clinic, 27 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading. Completed applications must be returned to Dr Ward within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement. (Signed) P. S. Taylor, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Blagrave St Reading.

WANTED: Warden to initiate new programme in South London settlement. Accommodation available, might suit married couple. Particular projects work with backward children and with offenders. Apply Box 9587.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

THE Corporation of Glasgow (Education Department). Appointment of Welfare Officers. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, between 22 and 44 years of age (inclusive). Applicants must hold Senior Leaving Certificate or equivalent and Social Science Diploma or Certificate; experience in social case work an advantage. The duties will mainly be to make contact with pupils whose conduct and character have been presenting special difficulty to keep in touch with them in their homes, and to assist them to make suitable use of leisure time. The salary will be paid according to *(a)* Age – up to 28 years, £560 – £650 per annum in the case of Males, and £549 – £650 per annum in the case of Females; and *(b)* Service – 29 years and over £675 – £860 per annum in the case of Males and £664 – £860 per annum in the case of Females. (The scale is that applicable to Probation Officers.) Forms of application together with details of conditions of service may be obtained from the Director of Education, 129 Bath Street, and must be returned to him not later than 30 July, 1959. William Kerr, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow, C.2.

MIDDLESEX County Council. Full-time Educational Psychologist req. for work in the Child Guidance & School Psychological Service at Ealing. Honours degree in psychology or equiv. recognised clinical training & teaching exper. Duties attached to post include general advisory work in schools as well as work in Child Guidance Centre. Salary: Soulbury II £1,207 10s.–£1,470 (male); £1,168 10s.–£1,413 12s. (female). Established subject to satisfactory service & medical assessment. Prescribed conditions. Canvassing disqualifies. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Chief Education Officer (GP) 10 Great George St, Westminster, SW1 within 14 days. (Quote Z.879 N.S.& N.)

DEPUTY Warden over the age of 20 years required at the Bedfordshire County Council Hostel for maladjusted children situated at Leighton Buzzard. Salary scale (at present under review) £400 x £20 – £480, less £116 per annum for board, lodging and laundry. Post superannuable. The work will consist of assisting the Warden and Matron in the ordinary care of 15 children between the ages of 5 and 15 in a pleasant homely atmosphere. Application forms and further information from the Principal School Medical Officer, Phoenix Chambers, High Street, Bedford, to whom they should be returned with names & addresses of 2 refs.

SMALL School for Maladjusted Boys aged 9-16 requires a married couple to act as Houseparents. Genuine interest in the problems of emotionally disturbed boys essential. Responsible post for the right couple. Joint salary £600-£700 a year, in addition to full residential emoluments. Apply: The Principal, Tylehurst School, Forest Row, Sussex.

PSYCHIATRIC Social Worker required at Maida Vale Hospital, W9. Applicants should hold the Mental Health Diploma. The work will be in the Psychiatric Department of this neurological hospital and will be concerned mainly with out-patient adults and parents of disturbed children. Applications and enquiries to the House Governor, The Maida Vale Hospital, W9.

FAIRDENE and Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey: Psychiatric Social Worker – use of car, clerical assistance, interesting work. Details from Miss Jenkins, PSW. Applications to Physician Superintendent (with two references).

QUALIFIED, experienced family caseworker reqd as deputy General Secretary to supervise Family Welfare Department & students. Salary AFCW scale. Apply the Social Service Centre, Royal York Buildings, Brighton.

SPRINGFIELD Hospital, London, SW17, required, clerical and secretarial staff. This is an opportunity to participate in the interesting work of an expanding Mental Health Service. Phone BAL 1026 for appointment or write to The Secretary, Springfield Hospital, Upper Tooting, London, SW17.

MARLBOROUGH Day Hospital, 38 Marlborough Place, London, NW8. Psychiatric Social Worker for Adult and Children's Dept. – staff of 2. Interesting duties in modern day hospital methods of treatment under the N.H.S. Candidates (male or female) should possess the Mental Health Certificate. Whitley Council salary scale. Detailed applications, with names of two referees, to Medical Director immediately.

PART-time Research Assistant to help with technical work and visiting patients in the West London area. Previous nursing or scientific assistance an advantage. Position suitable for married woman who wishes to work part-time. Salary 32 shillings per session for minimum of five sessions per week, day or evening to suit applicant, who must have car. Usual mileage payments. Apply: Secretary, Post Graduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W12.

GHANA. Interesting work offered to persons fully qualified in building techniques, nursing or medicine. Periodical release from duties to partake in practical work-camping. Eighteen months minimum; passage paid; accommodation and modest maintenance allowances provided. International Voluntary Service, 72 Oakley Square, London, NW1. EUS 3195.

SUDBURY and Woodbridge Constituency Labour Party invites applications for the post of Field Officer. We want a responsible man or woman, with drive and initiative to work in a large rural area of this Constituency – hence own transport essential (allowance). Salary £520 per annum. Application forms can be obtained from Mr Jack Roberts, 33 Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, to whom they should be eturned, not later than 29 July, 1959.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

BBC requires Research Assistant in Projects and Developments Section of Audience Research Department. Work involves application of social study techniques to problems connected with Television and Sound broadcasting audiences. Good general education necessary, with qualifications in Statistics (not solely Economic) and preferably with experience in market research or opinion surveys. Salary £800 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,025 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addre ed evevelope and quoting reference G.1176 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Senior Research Assistant in Projects and Developments Section of Audience Research Department. Duties include design and supervision of special surveys with analysis and tabulations of results; routine statistical treatment of day-to-day output; preparation of tests and questionnaires and administration of these to experimental groups; writing of reports. An Honours degree, preferably in Statistics or Psychology followed by practical experience of social surveys, market research or similar work, essential, and knowledge of statistical methods desirable. Salary £1,095 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,370 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1177 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Music Assistant in Manchester. Work involves investigation and stimulation of musical resources throughout North Region, and production of music programmes of all kinds, including light orchestras and brass bands. Sound general and musical education essential. Successful candidate will be responsible for the organisation of his work to Head of North Regional Music. Salary £1 230 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,580 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1173 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Senior Assistant, School Broadcasting (Sound) 'o help in direction and supervision of school broadcasts in Sound, together with accompanying literature. Duties call for good educational experience, administrative ability and informed interest in educational uses of radio. Salary £1,730 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £2,180 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1172 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Assistant Floor Manager, Television, in Cardiff. Duties include normal Assistant Floor Manager functions (marking up floors, supervision of properties, operation of spot effects, prompt book, floor discipline, plotting camera moves, continuity at filming sessions, etc.) with the added responsibility for vision mixing of such programmes as necessary. Knowledge of Wales and Welsh language essential. Candidates must possess the training and experience relevant to stage/floor/studio management plus a keen and developed interest in general programmes. Salary £675 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £875 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1184 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Television Outside Broadcast Producer in London. Work involves production of various types of outside broadcast programmes, including sporting events and documentary features. Essential qualifications: good educational background, considerable knowledge of either sport or current affairs and national events, ability to think and act quickly. Salary £1,545 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1 970 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1183 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

RESEARCH Officers in the Board of Trade. 5 pensionable posts for men or women at least 30 on 1.6.59, normally with 2nd class honours degree or other high qualification in Economics, Statistics, or kindred subject. Final year students may apply. Knowledge and experience of work in connection with distribution of population, trade, and industry, communications and services, and natural resources essential. Salary scales (London) £1,500–£2,120 (one post) and £1,233–£1,460 (4 posts). Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Write Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W1 for application form quoting 4999/59. Closing date 20 August 1959.

DEPUTY Controller of Exchange (Companies) Bahamas. Appointment on contract for two years. Salary £1,800 p.a. Free passages; rent allowance; no Income Tax. Candidates should have had previous experience in banking and formation of companies and preferably some experience in Exchange Control. Apply Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, SW1 giving details of age, qualifications and experience. Quote BCD 406/27/01.

REQUIRED by Holborn Chartered Accountant, young man with some bookkeeping experience willing to qualify. Must be intelligent with a sense of humour. Box 9593.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

BBC has following vacancies in Norwich: (*a*) Senior News Assistant (Television) to superintend and co-ordinate the work of the Norwich News Room. Duties: preparation, editorial production of and responsibility for television news programmes originating in Norwich. Salary £1,545 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,970 p.a. max. (*b*) News Assistant (Television) to share in work of the Norwich News Room by assisting Senior News Assistant in preparation of news programmes. Special responsibility for organisation of film coverage, interviews, studio appearances and other visual elements. Salary £1,230 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,580 p.a. max. Holders of these posts should have professional journalistic experience in Press or radio, keen news sense, sound editorial judgment and lively interest in imaginative development of broadcast news techniques. For the senior post, preferably experience of control and deployment of News staff. Though concentrating on Television they will assist in work with both media as necessary and be available for weekend duty on rota basis. Knowledge of East Anglia an advantage. Requests for application forms, stating whether for (*a*) or (*b*), enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.1186 N. Stm. should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

DARTINGTON Hall School, Totnes, Devon. Resident part-time teacher of German required for the Senior School (co-educational, ages 12 to 18) who would also act as assistant housemother or do other part-time teaching. Burnham Scale. Apply Joint Principals.

DARTINGTON Hall School, Totnes, Devon. Housemother required for next term of January to take charge of one of the Senior School boarding houses of 35 boys and girls aged 12 to 18. Possibility of undertaking some part-time teaching. Similar or allied experience essential. Salary according to experience. Minimum £450. Apply to Joint Principals.

ST. HILDA'S College, Oxford. Dining Hall Supervisor. September 1959. IMA training preferred, some experience essential. Salary from £300 p.a. (resident) according to experience. Further details from the Bursar, to whom applications should be sent.

ST. HILDA'S College, Oxford. For early September, Head Lady Cook. IMA trained and experienced. For particulars apply to the Bursar, to whom applications for the post when completed should be returned.

MASTER or Mistress for Science or Mathematics in Boys' Grammar School in North West London. Full-time preferred, part-time would be considered. School within easy reach of West End. Write Box 9627.

THE Architectural Association School of Architecture. Appointment of First Year Master. The Council of the Association offers an appointment for the First Year Master at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, starting on 21 September, 1959. The appointment is full time for four days a week during the academic year. The salary is £1,400 per annum. Applicants will be asked to attend an interview in the later part of July. Full details of the appointment may be had on application to the Secretary, Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, London, WC1.

MANAGER/Manageress experienced person to take charge of a department attached to Store in East London, comprising books, stationery, lending library and gramophone records. Excellent opportunity for first class person. Superannuation fund; holiday and sickness benefits; staff canteen. Written applications giving full particulars and salary required to Staff Office, London Co-operative Society Ltd, 54 Maryland Street, Stratford, E15. Endorse envelopes 'Books'.

EXECUTIVE (male or female) required to develop and control new transatlantic department of well-known London employment agency. Typing essential. Salary by arrangement. Solicitors agreement. Investment £500–£2,000. Details, please, of age, experience and present salary to Box 9598.

MAN. Dir. of Group of Co's in theatre/concert promotion, Employment/travel Agencies seeks exp. part/full time educ. Sec.-a/t. of charm, good speeds, tidiness & ability to work on own initiative, for Head Office, W1. Exc. sal. acc. to hrs. Please reply stating age & exp. & present sal. Box 9711.

THE Wine Society Dining Club requires a part-time Assistant Secretary in London to help with organisation of its functions and correspondence with members. Shorthand and typing essential. Telephone, which would largely be paid for, required. Position would probably suit housewife with not-too-young family, as nearly all work can be done at home in own time. No week-end work. Salary about £200 p.a. according to experience. Apply, stating experience, to the Honorary Secretary, WSDC, Box 9675.

SECRETARY to Professor Misha Black (Industrial Design: Engineering) reqd. for September. Shorthand and typing essential; an interest in students and design an advantage. Hours 9.30 to 6; 5-day week. Salary acc. to quals. and exp. on scale £515 x £25 to £740 p.a. Application form from the Registrar, Royal College of Art, Exhibition Road, London, SW7.

POSITION in Italy offered to young person, honours degree English literature, to do writing, teaching. Typing asset. Box 9604.

PART-time shorthand typist required by social work agency. Hours by arrangement, Monday–Friday. Apply: Family Service Unit, 47 Nelson Square, SE1. Tel. WAT 5357.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

SECOND chance of liberal education and responsible careers for women over 20. One-year residential course in history, economics, literature, etc for personal development or as preparation for professional training. Recognised by Ministry of Education. Grants still available but apply promptly to Secretary (NS), Hillcroft College, South Bank, Surbiton, Surrey.

SERIOUS-minded boy, desiring to qualify, is offered opportunity in Chartered Accountants office. Small firm, non-stuffy atmosphere. Box 9592.

PUBLISHERS require intelligent and efficient secretary with editorial experience. Interesting appointment. Box 9713.

YOUNG Woman sec./ pers. assistant req. for theatrical project. Interest & willingness to work (reg. hours important. Box 9617.

PERSONAL Assistant/Secretary (woman) 23/28, to look after architects' office in SW3. Salary £11. Portman Bureau, 78 George Street, W1. HUN 0676.

SECRETARIAL Assistant for interesting and responsible post with The Haemophilia Society (near London Bridge). Minimum of 25 hours a week. Salary by arrangement. Write Box C.480, c/o Streets, 110 Old Broad St., EC2.

SECRETARY/Shorthand-typist required for Department of Statistics at University College, London (Gower St, WC1) from 1 September; aged over 25; salary range £525–£645; 6 weeks leave p.a. Applications to Assistant Secretary.

SEC. for artist/inventor, au pair & salary. Attract. accom. Versatility, reliability, initiative pref. to exp. WES 1302 or Box 9568.

CONGENIAL part-time work offered to an efficient secretary doing cultural-type work on her own in W1. £5 p.w. Box 9731.

REQUIRED Nannie-Housekeeper, age 35–45 preferred, wide human experience, anxious permanent position in family of young woman, and sweet girl of 5 years. Tel.: SLO 2883.

MOTHER'S Help for all tasks, mid. or end July. Children 4 & 6. Modernised house, overlooks Hampstead Heath. Own bedroom. £5 p.w. Reynolds, Lion House, 19 Well Road, London, NW3. HAM 6086.

NUMBERS 22, 23, 25 and even the No. 8 buses all stop at the Winifred Johnson Secretarial Bureau, 114 Holborn, EC1 (next to Gamages). HOL 0390.

STELLA Fisher Bureau requires temporary typist. Please call 436 Strand, WC2 (almost facing Charing Cross Stn). TEM 6644.

TEMPORARY jobs. Competent Sh.-hand & Copy-typists wanted, weeks, months. Telephone Miss Topham of Duttons Agency, 92 Gt Russell St, London, WC1. MUS 7379.

SEC.sh/typs. Temp. Top sals. MAY 6336. Savoy Agy. 487 Oxford St, London, W1.

SYBIL Topham of Duttons (Agy) would like to interview competent secretaries, shorthand-typists and copy-typists for a nice selection of interesting jobs. 92 Gt Russell St, London, WC1. Tel. MUS 7379.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

FILM Director many yrs varied film exp. seeks alternative emplt. Box 9728.

AMER. woman, 34, well educ., sks summer post – expd Engl. tchr, spks French, Ital. Anyth. consid. Governess, interpreter, guide, etc. Mrs Taylor, Via Tripoli 193, Rome.

YOUNG man (23, BA) seeks sit. sec./companion to gentleman. Box 9539.

YNG woman, exp. childn, voluntary social worker, knowledge typ./off. rout., seeks post with strong welfare interest. Box 9585.

YOUNG woman, German, perfect English; proof-reading & translation exp. major London publishers; studied graphic design; sec. exp., sks suitable Lon. post. Box 9694.

WORK of some kind wanted during, roughly Aug. by man (31, grad. teacher) who is unsalaried this summer holiday. Box 9591.

STUD. 17½ (f) sks paid holiday post. Aug. Farmwork, animals, childn. Box 9599.

TYPING & TRANSLATIONS

ALL Types of Typewriting and Duplicating done directly. MSS, Plays, Scripts, Short Stories, etc. Speed is the keynote of our efficient, faultless, inexpensive service. Colinad Co., Ltd., 117 City Rd, EC1. CLE 9617 (5 doors from Old St Tube Stn).

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FAULTLESS Typing for the discriminating writer. Highly recommended by famous authors. Novels, plays poetry, etc. Editing by expd. writer. Dorothy Shirley, 138 Green Lane, Edgware, Middx. STO 6030.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS by Rearden Conner wanted: 'Men Must Live', publ. by Cassell 1937. 'The Sword of Love', Cassell 1938. 'Shake Hands With The Devil', Dent 1933. Box 9605.

LABOUR and the Bomb; July Notes of the Month, R. P. Dutt; 'The Road to Brighton Pier' reviewed by D. N. Pritt, QC, in 'Labour Monthly' 1s. 6d. or 9s. half-yearly, post free. Dept NS, 134 Ballards Lane, London, N3.

DH. LAWRENCE'S 20 poems illustrated by M. A. Coté. It is a hand-made edition de luxe, limited to 65 copies. Price: HAM 1976, studio 10 or Box9230.

DEUTSCHE Buecher Gesucht! R. & I. Steiner (Books), Phone AMBassador 1564.

GERMAN books in 7 rooms: Libris, 38a Boundary Rd, NW8. MAI 3030.

PERSONAL attention given overseas orders all types of books. Poole-Bickford Trading, 22 Buckingham St, Strand, London, WC2.

SPANISH Civil War, Russia, Socialism; we buy books, pamps., journals; any lang. The Hammersmith Bookshop, We. RIV 6807.

DETAILED list of s/h books. Varied subjects, some Firsts. 42 Gladwell Rd, N8.

ACCOMMODATION VACANT

JULY/Sept. Pleas. flat, 2 rooms, kit., bath. Ideal pos., mod. rent. Box 9691.

FOR flat-sharing try Roy's Bureau, 40 Mortimer Street, W1. MUS 0912.

REGENT'S Park. Maisonette, gdn; vacant until end Sept.; £27 monthly, if single, £22. EUSton 3852 Friday, Saturday.

N6. Two comf. furn. bed-sit. rooms, gas fire, cooking fac. 45s. each. MOU 5605.

CONGENIAL atmosphere, music/literary interests. Large single room £3. HAM 8109.

ATTRACTIVE gr. floor flat, furn. Two large rooms, fitted kitchen, 'frig., enclosed bath, sep. lav. with basin. Small gdn. Lovely position nr Heath, buses, shops. £5 5s. p.w. Two adults. Box 9707.

HAMPSTEAD Heath flat 27 July–11 August, sleep 4. £6 p.w., c.h.w., frig. HAM 9025.

LARGE bed-sitter, central, cooking facilities. North 5615.

GROUND floor room available, Kensington suitable private consulting room osteopath. Non-resident. 6 gns weekly. Box 9575.

PLEASANT furn. flat, East Finchley, to let till 15 Sept. 3 large rms. 90s. Box 9624.

QUIET comf. lge well furn. rm, k'nette, veranda, cooking gdn offered to prof. man, 3½ gns. Cont. meals opt. Give tel. no. Box 9625.

INTERNATIONAL Residential Club, 200 dble & sgle rooms, £4 10s. full board, 12 Parkhill Rd, East Croydon. CRO 2634.

ACCOM. with partial board available. 'Phone MAI 4154 or call 98 Maida Vale.

PROF. woman (30) seeks 2 share s/c. new-dec. flat Finchley Rd. MAI 2353 evgs.

HAMPSTEAD Village facing Heath. Furn. flat 4 rms, k. & b., garden. 10 gns p.w. Box 9644.

SHORT periods, b/s., use k., frig., etc., quiet flat nr Swiss Cott. V. mod. Box 9633.

GIRL wanted to share St John's Wood flat. Own bedsitting room. Box 9622.

JOURNALIST'S widow offers lady bedroom, study, use of kit. & bathroom in s/c. attractive flat. Stamford Hill, N16. Box 9603.

NR Centre. Sm. balc. room £2 2s. Lid use bath & phone. TER 6873.

ATTRACTIVE Chelsea flat suit 2, avail. whole, part Aug. 7 gns weekly. Box 9614.

HAMPSTEAD. S/c. attractive furnished flat in Finchley Road. Living room, bedroom, kitchen/dining, bath, w.c., own telephone. 7 gns. HAM 9155.

LARGE sngle furn. rm N. Lon. Use phone, linen, bth, etc. Ckg facs. STA 5085.

GOLDERS Green, select Guest House, single & double rooms, h. & c., long or short periods. Breakfast, full service. 1 minute from Golders Green station. SPE 4217.

NTH Dulwich Stn (2 mins), grnd floor s/c. flat, 4 rms & own kit. & bathroom. Newly dec., garden. 12 min. train Ldn Bridge, gd bus service. 6 gns. Phone: FOR 1374.

TILL end October, maybe longer. Large basement b/s. in quiet Chelsea Square. Use kitchen/bath. £2 15s. Reply Box 9669.

BED-sitter for sgle woman; reduction for occasional baby-sitting. MOU 2894.

ATTRACT. room to prof. gentleman, share kit. with anr. £3 p.w. PUT 3395.

CHILTERN cott., lovely, modernised remotish. Furn., low rent. Loving tenant. Box 9650.

CHALFONT St. Giles. S/c. semi-furn. flat, garden, 2 rooms, k'ette & bathrm. On bus routes. £15 monthly. Box 9594.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

2 YOUNG ladies require furnished flat, reasonable rent. Box 9635.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

RENWICK, Cumberland. Cons. modernised cottage, lounge, 3 bedrms, bathrm, kit., scullery. Elec. Sm. gdn. Lge outhouse with loft. Fogless. £750 f'hld. Box 9504.

DETACHED cottage, N. Wales, every mod. con. Garden, garage space. Bus stop, 6 rooms. Kitchen-bath, 2 WC's, £1,400 or offer. Tel. Torquay 4631 or write Box 9667.

SMALL thatched cottage Suffolk 7. sale £385 f'hold. elec., co.'s water, small well-stocked gdn, centre village. Box 9661.

OPERA

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COVENT GARDEN

Evenings at 7.30

17 July. Madama Butterfly (in Italian)

13 & 15 July. Carmen

14, 16 & 18 July. Lucia di Lammermoor (in Italian)

End of Opera Season

COV 1066

THEATRES

ARTS. TEM 3334. Tu.-Fri. 8, St. & Sn. 5 & 8. 'The Rope Dancers'. Mems.

IRVING. WHI 8657. Glamour & Girls 3-yr. Cont. revue fr. 2.30, Sun. 4. 12th wk. 11th Ed. Call/send 27s. 6d. for mems. ticket.

ROYAL Court, SLO 1745. 7.30. Sats 5 & 8.15, Mats. Thurs. 2.30. Joan Plowright in 'Roots', by Arnold Wesker.

TOWER 7.30 July 9, 10, 11 (mat. & eve.): 'Much Ado about Nothing'. CAN 5111 (6-8.30). CAN 3475 (before 6). Canonbury, N1.

UNITY. EUS. 5391. No perfs. Inter-racial Friendship Dance, 11 July, 7.30-12, 2s. 6d. Note: Celebrity Concert Sun. 19 July.

CONCERTS

HENRY Wood Promenade Concerts. Royal Albert Hall. BBC presents 65th Season. Sat. 25 July to Sat. 19 Sept. Prospectus 6d. (by post 1d., postal order, not stamps) giving programmes and details of booking arrangements now on sale from BBC Publications, W1 Hall, SW7, and Agents.

TUESDAY, 14 July at 7 p.m., St. James's Church, Piccadilly. A Recital by the Renaissance Singers including falsetto male sopranos. Director: Michael Howard. Missa - 'Puisque j'ay perdu' - Lassus. Stabat Mater Palestrina & works by Victoria, Clemens, etc.

JOSH White Concert - St Pancras Town Hall, Thurs. 16 July at 8 p.m. Tickets 15s., 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. from Collet's, 70 New Oxford St, or Roy Guest, 12 Hampstead Hill Gardens, NW3. Tel. SWI 2732. Unreserved at the door 5s.

35TH Haslemere Festival, 18–25 July. Dir.: Carl Dolmetsch. Early masters authentically interpreted. Details & tickets Haslemere Hall. Tel.: 2161.

GUITAR Society Recital, Caxton Hall, Victoria St, SW1. Mon., 13 July, 8 p.m. 3s. 6d. at door.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ACADEMY Cinema (GER 2981). Morning shows daily 11 a.m. (ex. Suns) Art Films Prog. in colour Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Utrillo.

EVERYMAN. HAM 1525. Until 12 July: Simone Signoret in Clouzot's 'Les Diaboliques' (The Fiends) (X). From 13 July: Clouzot's 'The Wages of Fear' (A) Unabridged.

ROXY. BAY 2345. W.c. 12 July, Danny Kaye, 'The Secret Life of Walter Mitty' (U) 'Green for Danger', (A).

SUNDAY Films in colour - Royal Festival Hall 19 July to 6 Sept. 6 p.m. 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme', by the Comedie Francaise - in French with English sub-titles. 8.30 p.m. 'Eugene Onegin' - Bolshoi Theatre production with English sub-titles. Tickets for each film 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. (WATerloo 3191).

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Dancing to Don Simmons' Group, Today Sat. 11 July, 8–11 p.m. Mems. 3s., their guests 5s.

GRAND Riverboat Dance. The New Jewish Society. Sat. 18 July. Charing Cross Pier, Victoria Embankment, WC2. 7.30-11.30 p.m. Tickets 15s. from Secretary, 8 Woollaston Rd, N4. (MOU 9007).

CHINESE Garden Party, Saturday, 11 July, 7.30–12. Puppets, folk-songs, amusements, bazaar, refreshments. 33 Upper Park Rd., NW3. Admission 1s. 6d. BCFA.

EXHIBITIONS

GANYMED'S Reproductions of Romantic Movement pictures, Palmer, Cozens, Turner, Constable. Illustrated catalogue 1s. 6d. from 11 Great Turnstile, WC1.

ICA, 17 Dover Street, W1. E. C. Gregory Memorial Exhibition. 9 July to 15 August. Daily 10–6. Sats 10–1. Admission 1s., members free.

ICA Members. On the page 'Arts Council Exhibition' in the July–August ICA Bulletin, admission to The Romantic Movement at the Tate Gallery of 2s. 6d. has been omitted.

THE Romantic Movement: Council of Europe Tenth Anniversary. Arts Council Gallery, 4 St James's Square, SW1. (Water-colours, Drawings and Prints). Till 27 September. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10–6; Tues. & Thurs. 10–8. Sun. 2–6. Admission 1s.

ARTISTS of Fame and Promise at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. 10-5.30, Sats 10-1.

BRIGHTON. Royal Pavilion. Regency Exhibition. State and Private Apartments fully furnished. Original furniture from Buckingham Palace. Period costumes. The Londonderry Ambassadorial Silver. Open 10 to 8 daily, including Sundays.

KAPLAN Gallery. Impressionist Paintings by Henri Martin 6 Duke Street, St James's.

EXHIBITIONS—continued

THE Romantic Movement: Council of Europe Tenth Anniversary. An Arts Council exhibition. Tate Gallery (Painting and Sculpture). Till 27 September. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10–6; Tues. & Thurs. 10–8; Sun. 2–6. Admission 2-, 6d.

EVERYMAN Foyer Gallery, Hampstead. Paintings by Francis Hughes. Daily 2–10 p.m. Until 26 July.

MARLBOROUGH, 17-18 Old Bond Street, W1. Important new acquisitions—Bonnard, Cezanne, Gauguin, Kandinsky, Klee, Picasso, Van Gogh, Vlaminck, etc. New sculpture by Henry Moore. Over 90 works for sale. Daily 10-5, Saturdays 10-12.

IVEAGH Bequest, Kenwood Exhibitions: 'Williams Gilpin and the Picturesque' and '18th Century Portrait Busts'. Admission free. Weekdays 10-7, Sundays 2.30-7. Refreshments available. 210 bus from Archway or Golders Green Stations. (987)

WELLCOME Historical Medical Museum, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, NW1. The Microscope and Zoology in the Nineteenth Century; Electricity in the Service of Medicine; and other exhibitions Mon.-Friday, 10-5. Adm. free.

NUDES of Jean Straker — Photography 12-9. 5s. Visual Arts, 12 Soho Sq., W1.

WADDINGTON Galleries. Recent paintings by Kit Barker. 10–6, Sats. 10–1, 2 Cork St, W1.

WOODSTOCK Gallery, 16 Woodstock St. W1. MAYfair 4419. George Fullard—Drawings. Karl Weschke and John Davison—Paintings. 29 June-18 July. 10-6, Sats. 10-1.

HANOVER Gallery, 32a St George Street, W1. Sculpture - Arp, Giacometti, Matisse, Picasso, etc. To 11 September 10-5.30, Sats. 10-1.

CHINESE Architecture. RIBA, 66 Portland Place, W1. Till 31 July. Mon.-Friday 10-7; Saturday 10-5. Ad. free.

WHITECHAPEL Art Gallery: Kenneth Armitage. Sculpture and drawings 1948-1959. Opens 17 July. Weekdays 11-6; Sundays 2-6; closed Mondays. Admission free. Adjoins Aldgate East Station.

GALLERY One, W1 (GER 3529) Laxton Pai pigs; Bakre sculpture.

ROLAND, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, W1. French drawings of the 19th & 20th century: recent paintings by Arthur Ballard. (Weekdays 10-5.30, Saturdays 10-1.) Closing 31 July.

STUDIO Club, 15 Swallow St, Piccadilly. REGent 1858. Lily Spandorff - Recent pictures from Sardinia, Sicily & Rome. Opening 14 July 5 p.m. Until 31 July. Daily 4.30–6.30.

DRIAN Gallery, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W2. Three Brazilian Artists - Chaves, Krajcberg, Piza. 14 July to 1 August, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily except Sun.

CORSHAM Court, Nr Bath. Open every day except Mondays. Elizabethan; Georgian interior. Adam and Chippendale furniture; famous Methuen Collection Old Masters. 11–12.30, 2.0–6.0. 2s. 6d.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

'THE Romantic Movement'. A Series of Poetry Readings, compiled by Rayner Heppenstall, John Press and Christopher Hassall at 4 St James's Square, SW1, 14 July at 8.30 p.m.; 15 at 6.30 p.m. and 20 at 6.30 p.m. Tkts. 7s. 6d., 5s. obtainable from Arts Council of Gt Britain at above address.

ICA, 17 Dover Street, W1. 'Jazz': (1) Demonstration of Stereo Jazz Records by Vic Bellerby. Equipment loaned by Decca Company. (2) Brian Harvey-Condon and his associates, Wednesday, 15 July, 8 p.m. Adm. 2s. 6d. Members 1s. 6d. 'Art': A Discussion on The Romantic Exhibition. Speakers will include: Michael Kitson, Reyner Banham. Chairman: Sir John Summerson. Thursday, 16 July, 8.15 p.m. Adm. 3s. Members 1s. 6d.

'THE Romantic Agony' – an illustrated lecture by Sir Kenneth Clark in connection with 'The Romantic Movement' exhibition, will be held at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle St, W1, on Thursday, 16 July at 6.15 p.m. Tickets, in advance, price 5s. (students 2s. 6d.) from the Arts Council, 4 St James's Square, SW1. Seats are unreserved and no tickets will be sold at the door.

PUSHKIN Club, 24 Kensington Park Gardens, W11. PARk 7696. Fri., 10 July – No meeting.

SHARON Jewish Socy, Stuart Hall. 'Problems of Youth Today'. Sun. 12 July, 7.45. Asquith Rms, 2 Soho Sq. 4s. 6d. inc. ref.

THE West London Ethical Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington High St, W8. Sun, 12 July, 6.30. Music & Readings; 7 p.m., 'Happiness, Virtue and Duty Revalued': H. J. Blackham.

NATURE versus Technocracy'. Public Lecture & Questions. Sun. 12 July, 8 p.m. Free literature s.a.e. ULT, 62 Queen's Gdns, W2 (PAD 0688).

SOUTH Place Ethical Society. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1. Sun. eve. 7 p.m. 12 July. Prof. Alex Haddow, 'Bacteriological and Chemical Warfare; its Implications'. Write free copy 'Monthly Record'.

DEBATE. 'That the Individual cannot survive in the World of Big Business', New Jewish Society, 15 July New Chiltern Rooms, Chiltern St, W1, at 8 p.m.

PACIFIST Universalist Service. 3.30 Sunday 10 July. 32 Tavistock Square, Euston. Leonard Tomkinson, 'Taoism'.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—continued

THE Linguists' Club, 20 Grosvenor Place, SW1, 11 July at 6 p.m. Mme H. Tasartey (Alliance Francaise): Quelques us et coutumes de France. 18 July at 6 p.m., Mr P. Sheridan: 'Some Mysteries of English Law'.

CENTRAL London Fabian Socy. George Wagner, 'Presidential Crisis in Germany', Wed. 15 July, 7.30 p.m., Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. Vis. 2s. 6d.

RACIALISM'. What is your solution? Join discussion between Maurice Orbach, MP, and George Rogers, MP. 7.30 p.m. Tues. 14 July, Caxton Hall. Adm. 1s. British-Asian & Overseas Socialist Fellowship (London).

SUFFRAGETTE Fellowship. Mrs. Pankhurst's Birthday, Tuesday, 14 July, 6.30. The Statue, Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster. 7.15, Caxton Hall: Joyce Butler, MP, Pamela Hansford Johnson.

WHO are the Capitalist class in the USSR?' Wilmott, SPGB Lewisham Branch. Monday, 13 July, 8 p.m. Davenport Road Hall, Rushey Green, SE6.

BUDDHIST Society, 58 Eccleston Square, SW1. Public lecture, Wed. 15 July, 6.30: 'That All Things are Unborn', George Blake (formerly Bhikkhu Vijjavaddho). This is the last public lecture till September. The Society's premises will be closed to the public from 1-31 August inclusive. Send 3s. for our quarterly, 'The Middle Way' with autumn programme, or watch for further announcements. Information TAT 1313.

MEDITATION Group London. On Friday 17 July from 6 to 8 at Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Rd, W14, a meeting led by Regina Keller of the School for Esoteric Studies, New York. All welcome.

SPIRITUALISM proves survival. Lectures and demonstrations daily. London H.Q., 33 Belgrave Square, SW1. BEL 3351.

LECTURE COURSES AND SPECIALISED TRAINING

LAST Bookings Soc. of Mural Painter's London Course, 21-31 July. Technical instruction from Cecil Collins, John Hutton, Barbara Jones, Hans Tisdall, and other members. Outdoor and studio painting, visits to studios. Write Hon. Sec., 140 Haverstock Hill, NW3. Also Venice Holiday 13-27 September.

FOR High Grade Secretarial posts or Verbatim Reporting in up-to-date organisations, learn Stenotyping (Machine Shorthand). Invaluable where scientific, technical, medical and legal terms, or foreign languages are used. Easy to learn. Telephone for demonstration or write for prospectus of day and evening courses. The Palantype College, 229 High Holborn, WC1. (HOLborn 5104).

LANGUAGE Tuition Centre, School of Foreign Languages & School of English for Foreign Nationals. Students' Club, 26-32 Oxford Street, LANgham 1005. All foreign languages in day & evng classes or private lessons, beginners & all grades. Daily classes in English and prep. for Cambridge Univ. Certificates. Short or long courses. Enrolment daily. Prospectus free.

HOME Preparation for Examinations. University Correspondence College, est. 1887, conducts tuition by postal lessons for General Certificate of Education (London, Oxford, Cambridge, Northern, and others), London University External Degrees (BA, BSc, BSc(Econ), LLB), ACP, LCP, Law, and many other exams. Prospectus free from Registrar, 70 Burlington House, Cambridge.

TUITION by post for GCE, Lond. Univ. Degrees, Diplomas; Law, Profess. exams. Mod. fees. Prospectus (mention exam.) from E. W. Shaw Fletcher, CBE, LLB, Dept VH91, Wolsey Hall, Oxford (Est. 1894).

SECRETARIAL Training, especially for university graduates, and older students, six-month and intensive 14-week courses. Write Organising Secretary, Davies's, 2 Addison Road, W14. PARk 8192.

TOUCH-typing &/or Pitman's Shorthand. Private tuition. BAYswater 1785.

GREGG and Pitman Intensive Secretarial Courses. Day and Evening Classes. Frances King Secretarial School, 1A Harrington Road, SW7. KEN 4771.

CHINESE. Japanese evg. conv./lang. scientific, intensive courses by Mr Li. MOU 2615.

TOUCH-typing. Learn in 12–24 private lessons. Peggy Sutton. FLAxman 7967.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

NEWLYN Holiday Sketching Group, 11 May to 11 Sept., 1959. Daily expeditions with tuition. Large studio. Beginners welcomed. Book for week, fortnight or longer. Prospectus from Director, Gernick Field Studio, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall.

SCHOOLS

THE Town and Country School, 38-40 Eton Avenue, NW3. (SWI 3391.) Small group of full and weekly boarders accepted. Weekends at country house in Chiltern Hills 800ft above sea. French-Engl. holiday group (August). Elizabeth Paul, Ph.D.

RUDOLF Steiner Schools Fellowship – Education for children from the Nursery to University Entrance. Information regarding the educational work of Rudolf Steiner Schools, reference books, availability of Lecturers, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Wynstones School, Waddon, Gloucester.

SCHOOLS—continued

ODAM Hill School, Romansleigh, S. Molton. Boys with practical interests prepared for agricultural college and farming careers.

WENNINGTON School, Wetherby. Independent co-educational to Univ. entrance. Increased accommodation for girls soon available. Well-staffed for both Science and Arts. Unusual facilities for Music, Pottery, Wood and Metal work. Junior Dept. 8–11. Scholarships available occasionally, one now, max. value £150 for intelligent girl. Headmaster: Kenneth C. Barnes.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Have your plans fallen through or were you too busy to make any so far? There is still time to join one of our inexpensive parties to the Continent (Italy, Austria, France, Yugoslavia, Portugal or Switzerland) or a house party by the sea in Cornwall, Sussex or Norfolk (weekends from £3 or from £8 . . . 6d. per week).

ERNA LOW
47 (NS) Old Brompton Road, London, SW7
KEN 8881-4

DUCHY of Luxembourg. 15-day cultural holiday for students and young professional persons both sexes. Includes tours of Duchy, Moselle and Trier. Arranged in co-operation with the Min. of Education, Luxembourg, and personally supervised. 23 July, 6 Aug. & 20 Aug. Fully incl. door to door 20 gns. Parties.: Reed, 3 New Sq., WC2.

PROTRAVEL have something for everyone. Write now for your copy of our 1959 booklet, 'Better Holiday', Protravel (NS), 12 Gt Castle St, Oxford Circus, London, W1 (behind Peter Robinson). LANgham 3101.

INDIA, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia. Passage available to Bombay, £53 10s. Colombo, £56 10s. Singapore £81 10s. Sydney via Panama £150. Indian National Travels Ltd., 25 Bloomsbury Way, Lon., WC1. HOL 1191.

THE International Holiday School, Granada, for Spanish language, art, music, drama, Flamenco. Any period from 15 June to 25 August. Get details: Apartado 244, Granada, Spain.

SPANISH Riviera. August and September compl. furnished villas/chalets available on golden beach between Barcelona and Sitges. Fortnights or longer. Corr. Engl. Holspan, Apartado 758, Barcelona.

VENICE/Yugoslavia, 15 days from £31. Camb. undergrad. organising parties. Coming? Peter Rowbotham, 'Foxhills', Sturry, Kent.

ATHENS via Vienna, Venice. Girl wanted to complete students' motor tour. 29 July, 4 weeks, £35 incl. Bob Gray, 19 Stanley Ave, Wembley, WEM 5436.

EDINBURGH. Club facs facing Castle: International House, 127 Princes Street.

WHERE TO STAY

CUMBERLAND. Guests welcome July to Sept. £7 p.w. inc. Highland Hall, Renwick.

SUSSEX. Blenheim Farm, Robertsbridge. Tel. 148. Comfortable accommodation, good food. Reasonable terms. Children welcome. Riding. Fishing.

LAKES, Mans. Beaut. view, mod. furn. Reas. terms. Croft Hotel, Ambleside 2314.

A FEW July & Aug. vacancies on our top floor (Dbles only). Also Sept. vacancies 7/10 gns fully inclusive. Own beach hut opp. No gratuities. Simple vegtn fare if desired. Illus. brochures free on request. Write Normanhurst Private Hotel, Sea-front, St Leonards, Sussex, or 'Phone Hastings 4784.

KESWICK. Highfield Vegetarian Guest House. The Heads, offers beautiful views, gd food, comf. & friendly atmosphere. Broch. and tariff from Mr & Mrs N. Lusby. Tel. 508.

SUSSEX. Glyndebourne visitors and others welcome 18th-century Lamb House, Chapel Hill, Lewes. Delightful rooms, breakfast. Tel. Lewes 1773.

RECULVER Lodge, Beltinge, Kent. (Herne Bay 750.) Weekends or late holidays.

HILL-lovers offer hospitality in converted farmhouse, beautifully & remotely situated in heart of Welsh mountains nr Llyn Gerionydd. Modern comfort, very good food & fires. Friendly & informal. 6½,7½ gns. George & Elaine Bonner, Penrallt, Trefriw, Llanrwst 166.

LITTLE Guide to Village Inns, Farms, Hotels on and off the beaten track round Britain's coast and country, 5s. post free from Victor Hilton (NS), Sundial House, Torquay.

BOURNEMOUTH, Connaught Court, W. Cliff. Tel. 21944. 33 rms. 150 yards sea front. Gdns, putting green, garages. Superlative food. 9 gns. early July, early Aug. 9½-12 gns.

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